HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XXVI, No. 42 | Copyright 1966 by HUMAN EVENTS, INC. | October 15, 1966 | NEWSPAPER

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LBJ's Sham Battle Against Inflation

By BARRY GOLDWATER

House passage of President Johnson's latest anti-business, anti-prosperity and anti-productivity measure is another example of the dangers of a lopsided left-wing majority on Capitol Hill.

Conservatives, almost all Republicans in this case, voted against the Johnson request to suspend the investment tax credit. Left-wing advocates of pro-bureaucracy economy, almost all Democrats in this case, voted for it.

Meantime, the folks at home may well be left wondering just what is going on in Washington. Lyndon Johnson, talking smoothly from whichever side of his political mouth might seem most pleasing at any given moment, says the suspension of the tax credit is a move to fight inflation.

"Hurray!" say most of the people, because they want this shameful inflation of our economy to stop. The only ones who gain from inflation are those government theorists who obviously are looking for ways to sabotage the market economy. They would love to so economically strap this nation that they would be able to demand more collectivist controls on us under the guise of averting the disaster which their sort of mismanagement began in the first place.

The relationship of inflation and the investment tax credit is a perfect case in point.

The Administration, once it reluctantly admitted its policies had ushered in a period of alarming inflation, could have faced the fact that the inflation was caused largely by government spending which has wildly exceeded income, plunging us deeper into debt. It has, in effect, caused the introduction of more so-called printing-press money into the economy, governmental deficit spending money which competes for goods and services with real or production-based money, thus driving up the general cost of living.

That was the honest fact this Administration could have faced. Instead, it has chosen to invent a fact of its own. It tells us the cause of inflation is *our* spending, and this doesn't mean just business spending. The President some months ago had the nerve to suggest that housewives cut down on their family meals. He should have added: so that Lyndon Johnson doesn't have to cut down on the bureaucratic banquet he has been serving since taking office.

The investment tax credit, of course, falls into his crusade against business spending. But that area should ring an alarm bell for every American who works for a living or every young American who is on the verge of having to work for a living.

By getting his left-wing majority in Congress to cut out the investment tax credit, Lyndon Johnson may get some $2 billion extra for his spending. What it does at the same time, of course, is to cripple or actually kill major plans to add new facilities and new jobs to our business and industry.

Rep. Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, conferred recently with top Administration officials on the President's plan to suspend for 16 months the investment credit allowing business to recover 7 per cent of their spending on equipment. From left are: Budget Director Charles L. Schultze, Commerce Secretary John Connor and Treasury Secretary Henry Fowler.

The head of Armco Steel summed it up accurately when he said Mr. Johnson's latest anti-business slap will hurt all those companies "trying the hardest to create new job opportunities and to make American industry more competitive with those overseas."

Or, as the distinguished financial journal, *Barron's*, put it, "Far from slashing expenditures and trying to live within its means, [the Administration] plans to live off capital."

And the payments will be made by you, your future and by freedom itself, all of which are being sacrificed in this latest Johnson folly.

(Copyright 1966, Los Angeles *Times*)

Businessmen Warn Against Repealing Credit

As Barry Goldwater notes in his column above, repeal of the 7 per cent investment credit even if only until Jan. 1, 1968, will hold back business expansion. Many business leaders have also predicted that repeal could well hasten a recession—especially if peace should come in Viet Nam.

Testifying against repeal before a recent hearing of the House Ways and Means Committee, William Jackman, president of the non-partisan Investors League, Inc., remarked, "The current economic situation in the United States has the earmarks of a typical top in a business boom. If events follow their historical course, this top will be followed soon by a downturn in business activity. And the measures proposed in this bill to fight inflation are likely to speed the arrival of the downturn or aggravate it or both.

"A pattern of withdrawal and reinstatement of the investment credit as a means of influencing the level of economic activity would result in confusion and chaos in planning capital expenditures and orderly expansion. The timing of capital expenditures must be geared to the needs of the market place because there is no adequate substitute. . . .

"It is our feeling that enactment of this bill in its present form would create more price inflation, not less, and that it would seriously hamper necessary business expansion to take care of the material needs of our exploding population. And no one can suspend population explosion for a period of 18 months.

"We urge you to heed carefully the advice of our leading practical economists in industry rather than our impractical political theorists."

Another businessman, C. W. Harder, president of the National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., which represents over 219,000 individual proprietors, has told congressmen: "If there exists any expectation of the war the nation is currently engaged in coming to an end, the present proposal to eliminate the 7 per cent investment credit can only lead to economic disaster with the advent of peace. This situation will be particularly manifested among the independent segment of the economy comprising some 4.7 million small and medium-sized enterprises.

"It is a matter of record that the continuous year-long survey conducted by the federation in 1965 which showed that independent business had supplied almost 4 million new jobs, also showed that 53 per cent of this employment producing expansion was attributed by the respondents to enactment of the 7 per cent investment credit. . . .

"Thus, any move to deprive the independent business community of the benefits presently derived from the 7 per cent investment credit will not only have a detrimental effect on the health of independent business, but could lay the groundwork for a disastrous national unemployment problem with the advent of peace."

Why Governor Pat Brown Won't Discuss His Record

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WANTED: YOU!

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Bound Volumes indexed: January-December, 1965, $20. July-December, 1963, $18. April-June, 1963, $18. January-March, 1963, $18. Second six months, 1962, $15. First six months, 1962, $15. Past volumes of *Human Events* on microfilm available directly from University Microfilms, 313 North First Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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Human Events is published weekly by Human Events, Inc., 410 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. and other mailing offices. One year subscription, $12.50 (see coupon below).

U. S. national newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc., 155 W. 15th St., New York, N. Y. 10011

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CAPITAL BRIEFS

● Former Atty. Gen. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, now No. 2 man in the State Department, says he'll probably play the "devil's advocate" in his new post, meaning he'll talk up the soft line on the Viet Nam situation.

● **The Texas Observer**, the chief spokesman for liberal Democrats in the Lone Star state, suggests that Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr would probably have a more liberal voting record in Congress than that of the man he's trying to oust from the Senate, incumbent Republican John Tower. While not favoring Carr, the **Observer** stresses that "Carr, a Democrat, would be somewhat subject to Johnsonian pressure for liberal domestic reforms. This is what Carr is telling us when he speaks favorably of the 'War on Poverty'. . . ."

● Republicans from Massachusetts say that Atty. Gen. Ed Brooke could be blowing his chance to be elected senator this fall because of his increasingly liberal bent. Though he amassed much popularity and backing as attorney general, they say, Brooke is having great difficulty raising funds for his current campaign from regular Republicans. Reportedly his major source of money is now Eastern liberals outside the state.

● Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.), head of the House Judiciary Committee, is trying to head off the House Committee on Un-American Activities from initiating its planned investigation into civil rights riots around the country.

● The Kennedy family is apparently continuing its censorship of books written about the late President. Both Bobby and Jacqueline, for example, recently prevented respected author Jim Bishop from gathering information for a biography of JFK from sources close to the Kennedys. Now, it is learned, this dynamic censoring duo lopped off 90,000 words from **The Pleasure of His Company**, a book submitted to publishers Harper and Row by Kennedy friend Paul B. Fay Jr. After he had turned over the manuscript, Fay reportedly learned that Sen. Robert Kennedy actually had a secret agreement with the publisher which gave Bobby the last say over what would be in the book, but that both Bobby and Mrs. JFK wielded the blue pencils.

● The authoritative West Coast journal, **Tocsin**, adds a postscript to the case of Michael Tigar, the radical California law school graduate who tried, unsuccessfully, to obtain an influential Supreme Court clerkship with Justice William Brennan. **Tocsin** reports that Robert M. O'Neil, the Boalt Hall law school professor who recommended Tigar for his job, "contributed money to identified Communist Robert E. Treuhaft's June campaign for district attorney of Alameda County." O'Neil himself was a former clerk to Brennan.

● Soviet leaders have stepped up their military and economic support of the North Vietnamese, despite liberal assertions the Kremlin wants peace in Southeast Asia. "The Soviet Union and other Socialist countries will not leave the Vietnamese people in trouble," said Soviet Deputy Premier Vladimir N. Novikov. "This has been seen and felt by the aggressors. Let them have no illusion on this score." The Kremlin is believed to have substantially increased the $500-million-a-year aid package and Soviet "advisers" are now operating North Vietnamese anti-aircraft systems.

● The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.), plans to hold hearings next month on the possibility of raising income and corporation taxes.

● How principled are the Romneys, the Scrantons and the Rockefellers? The liberals loved to say how principled they were in 1964 when they roasted Goldwater for opposing the civil rights bill as unconstitutional, for raising the issue of crime in the streets and for remarking that some Pentagon planners were considering using atomic devices for defoliation purposes in Viet Nam. But where, ask some, are their keen, oppositional voices today when Sen. Dirksen leads a filibuster against the 1966 civil rights bill and when Ike says Republicans should call for an end to street riots and requests the Administration to use "any action" to win the war in Viet Nam—deliberately refusing to rule out atomic weapons? If the Romneys, the Scrantons and Rockefellers were so "principled" in 1964 for assailing Goldwater, what, say conservatives, should one think of them in 1966 when they refuse to denounce Ike and Dirksen for being, if anything, even more "extreme" than Goldwater on the same issues?

● Democratic Gov. Harold Hughes of Iowa, running for a third term this year, is being accused by his opposition of bowing down to mob rule as a result of a recent incident in Harlan, Iowa. More than 70 striking employes of the United Packinghouse Workers broke into the Western Iowa Pork Co. in Harlan and chased out nonstriking workers in a hail of bricks, bottles, firecrackers and gunshots. Though sheriff's police, outnumbered by the strikers, asked Gov. Hughes to call out the National Guard and stem the violence, Hughes refused to do so. As a result, police have been unable to enforce a court injunction against union violence.

● In some passing remarks regarding Rep. Charles Weltner (D.-Ga.), who won't run for re-election because die-hard segregationist Lester Maddox heads the Democratic ticket in Georgia, the New York **Times** (October 4) philosophized that Weltner "led the gallant if largely unavailing effort to turn the Committee on Un-American Activities to some useful purpose by an investigation of the Ku Klux Klan." The **Times**, in effect, tacitly concedes that it approves of congressional investigations of some un-American organizations—just not un-American Communist organizations.

● The Administration continues to woo Rumania, the allegedly independent member of the Communist bloc. Secretary of State Dean Rusk last week feted Rumanian Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu at a New York dinner. The Rumanians are rated as the Soviet bloc state most friendly to Peking and have pledged all-out aid to the North Vietnamese in their struggle against American "aggression."

● Sen. Sam Ervin (D.-N.C.) has accused the Peace Corps of welshing on a promise to drop "personality tests" that delve deeply into its employes' private lives. Ervin said the Peace Corps is currently using a test that requires answers to the following true-false statements: "My sex life is satisfactory"; "I have had a very peculiar and strange experience"; "I am very strongly attracted by members of my own sex"; "I am worried about sex matters"; "I have never indulged in any unusual sex practices."

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Goldberg: Another Adlai?

U.N. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg is rapidly earning the reputation of "chief appeaser" in the Johnson Administration. More and more, say politicos, he resembles his predecessor at the United Nations, the late Adlai Stevenson.

GOLDBERG

Goldberg, say insiders, is apparently as anxious to weaken our policy toward the Communists in Viet Nam as Stevenson was to appease the Reds in Cuba. Buried in Goldberg's talk before the U.N. was a paragraph which U.S. officials have interpreted as meaning the United States is now willing to permit the Viet Cong a place in the government of South Viet Nam.

But Goldberg, it has now been revealed, was not content with that astonishing concession and wanted to go even further; further, it seems, than President Johnson would permit.

According to authoritative reports, the U.N. ambassador requested LBJ to fly to the glass house on the East River to deliver a speech announcing another unilateral suspension of the bombing of North Viet Nam. Obviously considered unimportant by Goldberg was the fact that previous bomb pauses have only given the enemy time to rebuild its strength and have resulted in the heavy losses of American lives.

Goldberg's dovish qualities are attested to by none other than one of the Senate's leading softs, Joseph Clark (D.-Pa.). Clark says Goldberg is one of the few people in the Administration he agrees with on foreign policy. In a recent issue of the *Nation,* Clark says he favors Goldberg because he "believes in arms control, *detente* with Russia, a foreign policy of conference rather than conflict."

LBJ's Peace Drive

As previously pointed out in these pages, LBJ has begun an all-out "peace drive" to end the Viet Nam war—a drive conveniently timed to peak right before the November elections. In his press conference last week, the President said his Asian tour—which might even include a brief stop in Viet Nam—would begin on October 17 and probably end about November 3.

Veteran anti-Communist observers, however, are fearful that LBJ's political desire to play the "peacemaker" right up to the election is endangering our policy vis-à-vis the Communists in Viet Nam and around the globe.

For in striving to achieve even the faint beginnings of a settlement, LBJ has offered the Reds one concession after another. Here are just a few:

• Heretofore, the United States has adamantly opposed giving the Viet Cong a separate seat at the negotiating table, but now we appear ready to accept just such a formula. Moreover, U.S. officials say LBJ is prepared to go even further and assure the Viet Cong a voice in any South Viet Nam regime. Some reports state flatly that he means a "coalition government."

• For a week the United States has halted air raids in the South Vietnamese part of a demilitarized zone which has been used for infiltration purposes by the North Vietnamese. Diplomats in Washington consider this partial bomb pause is intended to induce peace talks.

• In the hope that Soviet Russia will pressure Hanoi into surrendering, the United States has offered the Soviets a number of bribes, including vast amounts of trade. Sen. Warren Magnuson (D.-Wash.), dispatched by LBJ to Moscow, has returned to the Capital, indicating that trade talks with both the Russians and the Eastern Europeans have proceeded satisfactorily.

• The "appease Moscow" mood in Washington is said to be the reason LBJ has sent Llewellyn Thompson back as ambassador to Russia. A career diplomat who held this post from 1957 to 1962, Thompson is considered by diplomats as very anxious to conciliate American-Soviet differences. Some observers say he's going to Russia with a special "peace package."

• In still another move to please Moscow, Administration officials have reopened negotiations on a New York-Moscow commercial air route that security officials maintain would greatly enhance Soviet espionage. In a letter to Sen. Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.), an American employe at the U.N. has warned that such an agreement would present intolerable security problems. Declared the employe:

"Their embassy and U.N. staffs number several hundred people. If they could shuttle between New

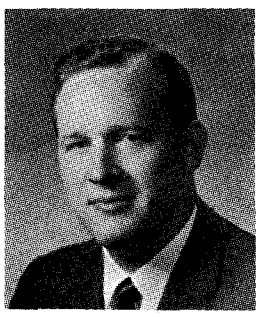
THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

York and Moscow twice a week in their own planes, think of how much secret material, military secrets, scientific and technical data and other valuable information gathered for them by their friends and operatives in this country they could tuck away without detection. They will be able to carry away tons of so-called 'diplomatic mail.'" (As late as 1963, Najeeb Halaby, then head of the Federal Aviation Agency, noted that Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, was not a commercial carrier, but "an adjunct of military aviation.")

Such are the type of concessions being offered to bring Hanoi to the negotiating table before the November election.

U.S. Supplies Tools to Soviets

Pointing to the irrefutable fact that the Soviet Union is supplying North Viet Nam the wherewithal to kill American boys, Rep. John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio) asks: "How does the United States respond to the Russian policy . . .? Threaten severance of diplomatic relations with the USSR? Cease cultural exchanges? Stop all trade with the USSR? Heavens, no. To show that we really want peace and that we truly want to be friends, we are going to help the Soviets develop their automobile industry by shipping either directly or indirectly U.S.-made machine tools."


ASHBROOK

The Ohio solon based his information on a startling article in the October issue of *Forbes* magazine. The *Forbes* article, inserted into the *Congressional Record* by Ashbrook, comments on news stories that Italy's Fiat automobile company has made a deal with Aleksandr M. Tarasov, the Soviet minister for automotive production, to help the Soviet Union build a modern automobile plant with a capacity of about 600,000 small and medium-sized cars a year.

What these stories didn't report, says Forbes, was that "Fiat will be serving as a middleman for the U.S. machine tool industry.

"Three-quarters of the machinery that Fiat installs for the Russians will come from the United States either directly or indirectly through European subsidiaries and licensees of American firms. It will really be the United States that puts the Russians on wheels."

Until now, *Forbes* reports, the U.S. government has refused to permit the export of U.S. machine tool technology to Iron Curtain countries on the grounds that it would help them build up their armed forces. However, this Fiat arrangement has the approval of both the State Department and the Department of Commerce. Dr. Vittorio Valleta, Fiat's 83-year-old former chairman and managing director, cleared the political roadblocks in advance in conferences with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor.

"State and Commerce Department officials," says *Forbes,* "have kept the U.S. role in the Fiat deal as hush-hush as possible. They were shocked when they heard *Forbes* had learned of Valletta's conversations with Rusk and Connor. They are frankly scared that, as the real story of the deal emerges, a clamor will arise to prevent U.S. firms from participating. The Department of Defense still could block the export of machine tools by declaring it against the national interest."

Some U.S. machine-tool makers already have agreed to supply Fiat with machinery for Russia. Among them are: Cleveland's TRW, Inc., which makes steering linkages and sodium-cooled valves; U.S. Industries, Inc., of New York City; and Gleason Works of Rochester, N.Y., which will supply gear-cutting and heat-treating equipment for the plant through Fiat.

Not all U.S. machine-tool makers are this eager to get into the deal. Russell A. Hedden, president and general manager of the Sheffield Corp., which manufactures automotive gauging equipment, thinks that business is business and the subterfuge pure stupidity. "I think we should be in this Fiat deal directly," he said. "If not, then it's just a case of letting our European subsidiaries have the business, using our technology. In other words, we'll let them pick our brains and then sell to the Russians, agreeing to settle for less for our technology."

The real danger in this whole deal, say Defense Department experts, is that this advanced technology the Russians will receive from the United States can also be used for making armored vehicles as well as automobiles. Thus, the machinery can be used to Soviet military advantage.

But such considerations apparently don't bother the policy makers in Washington.

COPE 'Greets' Griffin

Organized labor in Michigan has once again demonstrated its arrogance and intolerance toward political dissenters. Republican Sen. Robert P. Griffin (Mich.), battling to retain his seat against G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams and the labor barons, recently entered an AFL-CIO committee on Political Education meeting in Cobo Hall in Detroit.

Accompanied by his wife, Marjorie, Griffin walked in during a blistering attack against Republicans by United Auto Worker's president Walter P. Reuther.

Within minutes Griffin was loudly criticized, cursed and physically pushed by labor delegates. The Detroit *News* reported that Paul Hinckley, a labor delegate, walked up to the senator and began shoving him from the ballroom, shouting: "What are you doing here?" Hinckley had to be restrained by a sergeant at arms.

Griffin and several newsmen with him were then ordered to go outside the hall, where Griffin continued to talk to several labor delegates. Reminded that he had been uninvited, Griffin replied that he wanted to allow the labor delegates to hear both sides. "I don't think the delegates want to hear both sides," said a delegate from Local 1313.

Griffin had initially entered Cobo Hall to challenge August (Gus) Scholle, state AFL-CIO president, to a debate. The sergeant at arms had notified Griffin that Scholle would come down from the podium to meet with him, but 20 minutes later Scholle sent a message to Griffin via the editor of the Michigan AFL-CIO *News* that he would not meet Griffin after all.

"That's too bad," said the senator. "I think it's very unfortunate that the leadership is giving further evidence of one-man, one-boss rule."

Griffin is now in the position that no one of prominence in the union-controlled Democratic party is willing to debate him, even though he's an incumbent

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senator. Former Gov. "Soapy" Williams, who toed the union line, has been side-stepping debate invitations. Now his political boss, Gus Scholle, also refuses to debate the famous co-author of the Landrum-Griffin act. (The law is despised by Big Labor because it put some checks on union power.)

Though Griffin is unable to get Democratic party bosses to debate the issues, he says he'll continue to try to talk to the union members at plant gates and other functions so they have a chance to hear "the other side."

Feighan to the Left?

Politicos in the Capitol are wondering whether Rep. Michael Feighan (D.-Ohio) has "sold out to Manny Celler," chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Feighan, the second-ranking member of that committee, has been a tough foe of Celler in the past and has consistently fought many of the New Yorker's radical proposals. Recognized as a hard anti-Communist, Feighan has opposed aid to Communist countries and fought the Rumanian refugee racket in which Red officials have shaken down Americans who have tried to get their relatives out of Communist Rumania.

FEIGHAN

When Celler introduced a bill to alter the immigration laws so large masses of immigrants could enter the United States with virtually no screening, Feighan, as chairman of a Judiciary subcommittee on immigration, managed to radically tighten up the Celler measure. He has also opposed Celler's desire to loosen our passport policies and make it easier for Reds to travel abroad.

For these and other reasons, conservative-minded lawmakers—even while taking into account Feighan's liberal voting record on most issues—have long been anxious for him to inherit Celler's job when the super-liberal New Yorker, now in his 70s, decides to retire.

But recent events have raised some doubts as to whether Feighan will continue on the political path he has so far pursued.

As of last week, two of his most competent aides, Dr. Edward O'Connor and Lt. Col. Philip J. Corso (Ret.), had departed from his office permanently, partly as a result of growing personal and policy differences with the Cleveland congressman.

Dr. O'Connor, an expert on immigration who served Presidents Truman and Eisenhower on the Operations Coordinating Board, was Feighan's man on the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy. Lt. Col. Corso, a former top-flight Army intelligence officer who became a staff member of the strategic National Security Council, was on Feighan's personal staff.

Vigorously anti-Communist, both men have come under heavy attack from Celler and the liberal press because of their great influence on Feighan's positions on such matters as immigration and the Communist threat within and abroad.

Celler, critical of both O'Connor and Corso for their conservative orientation, once promised Feighan he could have an increased staff if he dropped Corso.

While Feighan stoutly maintains that both men left voluntarily and that their departure does not signal a change in his political actions, some friends of Feighan say differently. They insist that the Cleveland lawmaker, who just squeaked by the primary, desired to rid himself of Corso and O'Connor because he made a deal with Celler and because he wanted to appease his liberal critics.

Without Corso and O'Connor to guide him, they say further, it is just possible that Feighan may take a turn to the left. Whether Feighan has made a deal with "Manny" or has decided to appease the liberals on policy remains to be seen.

But as a result of the recent shakeup in his office, Capitol Hill observers will be scrutinizing the activities of the Cleveland congressman very closely.

• Diplomatic Row is somewhat aghast at LBJ's appointment of Sol Linowitz to serve as ambassador to the Organization of American States and as U.S. representative on the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress. As far as can be ascertained, Linowitz, a far-out liberal who is chairman of the board of Xerox International, Inc., has no real experience in foreign affairs. His closest brush with international diplomacy, say some observers facetiously, was having Xerox sponsor a series of network TV programs that idolized the United Nations.

Food for Peace

Led by Representatives Page Belcher (R.-Okla.) and Paul Findley (R.-Ill.), the House last week turned back an Administration effort to kill an amendment to the Food for Peace program which would stop the government from making subsidized sales of American farm goods to any nation that does business with North Viet Nam or Cuba.

Back in May—and over vigorous Administration objections—the House passed the Findley-Teague amendment to the program. Under this measure, no nation that sold or furnished material of any kind to North Viet Nam or Cuba or permitted ships or aircraft under its registry to aid these Red nations would be entitled to government-subsidized sales of farm commodities under the program's Title I.

This amendment was specifically aimed at Poland, Yugoslavia and India, which in the past have received huge amounts of American farm products at subsidized prices while carrying out large-scale trade with both Cuba and North Viet Nam.

The tough language in the Findley-Teague proposal (see *Human Events* last week, page 3) was struck down in a Senate-House conference on the bill after five House conferees—all Democrats—buckled under Administration pressures.

In a see-saw battle last week, however, the House finally voted to send the Food for Peace bill back to conference with clear instructions to the House conferees to restore the tough amendment or refuse to agree to any conference report.

Belcher's motion to recommit actually failed on a voice vote, but passed by the overwhelming margin of 306 to 60 when Belcher maneuvered for a rollcall that forced the members to go on record publicly.

Responding to Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman's letter to congressmen to oppose the maneuver to recommit, Rep. Belcher commented:

"It is very easy for the secretary of agriculture to ask you gentlemen to come down here and vote against this motion to recommit. The secretary of agriculture is not going to get shot at by anybody in Viet Nam. . . . He is completely safe down there behind that mahogany desk."

The following is the list of 60 congressmen who, in effect, voted to permit subsidized sales of farm products to nations doing business with North Viet Nam and Cuba. All are Democrats except Frelinghuysen (N.J.).

Anderson (Tenn.)	Frelinghuysen (N.J.)	Moss (Calif.)
Annunzio (Ill.)	Gallagher (N.J.)	Multer (N.Y.)
Ashley (Ohio)	Gathings (Ark.)	Murphy (Ill.)
Bingham (N.Y.)	Gilbert (N.Y.)	Nedzi (Mich.)
Bolling (Mo.)	Gonzalez (Tex.)	O'Hara (Ill.)
Brademas (Ind.)	Green (Ore.)	O'Hara (Mich.)
Burke (Mass.)	Griffiths (Mich.)	Olson (Minn.)
Burton (Calif.)	Hagen (Calif.)	Patten (N.J.)
Clevenger (Mich.)	Hathaway (Me.)	Powell (N.Y.)
Cohelan (Calif.)	Hawkins (Calif.)	Rees (Calif.)
Culver (Iowa)	Helstoski (N.J.)	Reuss (Wis.)
Dawson (Ill.)	Holifield (Calif.)	Ronan (Ill.)
Diggs (Mich.)	Holland (Pa.)	Rosenthal (N.Y.)
Dingell (Mich.)	Jacobs (Ind.)	Roybal (Calif.)
Dow (N.Y.)	Kastenmeier (Wis.)	Ryan (N.Y.)
Edwards (Calif.)	Keogh (N.Y.)	Scheuer (N.Y.)
Farbstein (N.Y.)	Kluczynski (Ill.)	Thompson (N.J.)
Farnsley (Ky.)	Krebs (N.J.)	Todd (Mich.)
Ford, William (Mich.)	Matsunaga (Hawaii)	Waldie (Calif.)
Fraser (Minn.)	Mink (Hawaii)	Yates (Ill.)

Demo Slashes Farm Policies

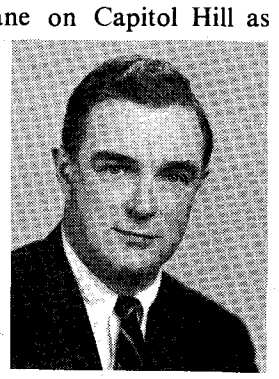
The GOP contention that Orville Freeman's farm policies are not benefiting the small farmer was upheld last week by Frank Le Roux, an Agriculture Department aide who dramatically resigned his post as general sales manager in charge of disposing of farm surpluses.

A Democrat and a long-time farmer-rancher in the Pacific Northwest who was active in the Farmers for Kennedy organization in 1960, Le Roux said in a resignation statement to the press that the 1961-65 period covered by the Kennedy-Johnson Administration had been the farmers' "worst five years" since the '30s.

Le Roux, releasing a copy of a 64-page brochure analyzing economic conditions for the farms, said farmers fared better even during the "Benson years" of 1953-60. In his brochure, mailed to every Democratic congressman and governor, Le Roux also agreed with Republican charges that Secretary Orville Freeman had dumped surpluses onto the market to depress farm prices. The Agriculture Department claimed Le Roux had issued his bitter blast because he had been turned down for a promotion.

LBJ's Big Liability

Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II has stirred up a veritable hurricane on Capitol Hill as a result of his zealous advocacy of using federal powers to compel racial balance in schools across the country. As previously revealed in *Human Events,* Howe wants to achieve his aims by compelling or bribing localities to build educational parks, bus pupils into the suburbs and rezone school districts. These techniques, of course, would put an end to the neighborhood schools.



HOWE

Harsh comments about Howe have been heard from such Deep South lawmakers as Rep. Mendel Rivers (D.-S.C.) as well as such liberal Northerners as Wayne Hays (D.-Ohio). Rivers has complained that Howe "talks like a Communist." Hays has demanded his resignation.

Howe's determination to break up neighborhood schools, moreover, may actually kill off LBJ's pet Demonstration Cities program, or at least its metropolitan planning section. Rep. Paul Fino (R.-N.Y.) revealed several weeks ago that Howe had under consideration a proposal which, when tied into the Demonstration Cities program, could compel racial balance in the schools. In reaction to Howe, the Senate and House last week passed education bills that will prevent the government from requiring bussing or inducing bussing with federal money.

Political pundits are saying that Howe is actually becoming a chief campaign issue for the Republicans. GOP candidates in various sections of the nation are quoting at length from Howe's speeches contained in a pamphlet, *The Human Frontier.* (Realizing the booklet has become a campaign detriment to the Johnson Administration, the Office of Education has tried to prevent its distribution.)

• The zealots demanding a compulsory racial balance in the schools, however, have not at all given up. Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright has refused to disqualify himself from presiding over a *de facto* school segregation suit in Washington even though he strongly suggested in a speech two years ago that the courts should compel racial balancing of the schools. The case Wright is ruling on could be momentous. If he sides with the defendants, who contend that students in low-income areas in Washington should be permitted to go to schools in neighboring Virginia and Maryland, he could set a precedent for the compulsory bussing of students across state boundaries.

As announced in our October 1 issue, **Human Events** is now being sold by selected newsdealers throughout the country.

The success of this program is vital if **Human Events** is to compete as an effective counterweight to the liberal newsweeklies.

You can help this program along by finding out which newsstand in your community is selling **Human Events**, and then encouraging a friend to purchase a copy. Do this on a continuing basis, each week if possible.

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U. S. Marines drive to higher ground in a recent Viet Nam battle.

How Kremlin Saves U.S. From Making Costly Errors

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

Back in 1958, I received a question from a retired newsman of great overseas experience: "Do you agree with me or not that if a real war can be avoided, a cold war with Russia may be a blessing? Because it may wake us from our easeful sloth to a rebirth of our [decadent] arts, of our interest in what is superior and of our understanding of the world as it is."

I agreed. In a subsequent book, *A Good Time to Be Alive*, I compared the Soviet Union to Goethe's Mephistopheles who, in answer to Faust's question about his identity, replied:

> [*I am*] *"part of a Power that would Alone work evil but engenders good."*

Even then, I could not believe that the Soviet Union would save the United States from costly diplomatic errors. Yet this is exactly what the Kremlin, in the person of Andrei Gromyko, did recently.

Then, at the United Nations, our own ambassador, Arthur Goldberg, made an offer for a settlement in Viet Nam which, if accepted, would, in my opinion, have made a mockery of all those brave men, Americans and South Vietnamese, who have died to spare South Viet Nam the curse of a Communist regime.

The United States, Goldberg told the assembled delegates, would withdraw its armed forces from Viet Nam and cease bombing North Viet Nam, once the North Vietnamese withdrew their forces, both withdrawals to be attested by neutral observers.

Indeed, our ambassador went further. Among goals which we are not seeking to reach, he included three whose renunciation raised the hackles on my back.

"We do not," the ambassador promised, "seek to overthrow the government of North Viet Nam." (Yet Ho is trying to overthrow the government of South Viet Nam.)

> **"We do not seek to do injury to mainland China nor to threaten any of its legitimate interests." (Why not? Do we prefer to wait until it has nuclear weapons and proceeds to terrorize its neighbors into submission?)**

"Nor do we seek to exclude any segment of the South Vietnamese people from peaceful participation in their country's future."

Not even the Viet Cong!

Yet it is, or should be, obvious that, without American support, the South Vietnamese may be unable to compel the Viet Cong rebels to accept that "peaceful participation" which no Communist in a non-Communist country tolerates a day longer than he must.

Where, in God's name, I asked myself, has Goldberg been living? Is he unaware of what a small Communist minority did in Czechoslovakia? And to Cuba? And to Guatemala, almost? Never has any people freely voted for a Communist regime.

Had Ho accepted Goldberg's offer and withdrawn his armies while we withdrew ours, Communists would have remained in control of three-fifths of the territory and two-fifths (approximately) of the people of South Viet Nam—and immediately set out to seize the rest by all available means.

> **At worst, we should have had a Communist-ruled South Viet Nam that would then join the north. At best, we should have had another Laos, which would be used by Communist subversives to step up their infiltration of other countries; southern Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines.**

In either case, two American Presidents would have sent thousands of young Americans, the flower of our country, to die or be wounded in vain.

Then the Kremlin came to our rescue. The newspaper headline, "Gromyko Derides U.S. Peace Bid," was the best news in many months.

Russia's attitude makes it impossible for Ho to accept Goldberg's offer. Red China's chaos condemns Mao to immobility, at least for some time. And the American people have a chance at the coming election to produce a Congress that will warn LBJ no longer to seek a draw but a decisive victory in Viet Nam.

All thanks to Gromyko, who, seeking to work evil, has engendered good.

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Mobutu's Congo Is in Torment

By RUSSELL KIRK

Gen. Mobutu, the former army clerk who made himself dictator of the Congo, has troubles enough to send any man mad. Now even his American backers wonder if he has not, indeed, gone over the brink of madness.

At Stanleyville (called Kinshasa nowadays), Mobutu's white French mercenaries, with units of the timorous "Congolese National Army," have attacked and apparently dispersed the Katanga Gendarmes, the best native fighting force in the Congo. The Gendarmes had demanded their pay, long in arrears, and equality in status with the Congolese National Army: apparently Mobutu preferred to destroy them.

Whether, in fact, Mobutu's mercenaries' victory over the Gendarmes is total remains to be seen. A good many of the Gendarmes may already be moving south toward their native Katanga: if and when they reach there, that whole region may burst into revolt against Mobutu.

> **Not only the Katangans, but tribes and factions throughout the Congo look once more toward the exiled Moise Tshombe (whom Mobutu means to try for treason, in absentia) as the one man who might restore order in the ravaged Congo.**

The break between Mobutu and Tshombe, months ago, was one of the saddest events in the terrible history of the Congo since independence. Together they had broken the power of the Simba Communists and were on the way to the restoration of order and prosperity. Had Mobutu made Tshombe premier when Mobutu unseated President Kasavubu and made himself dictator-president the Congo might be tolerably peaceful today. But Mobutu's recent arrest of Tshombe's friend, Gov. Munongo of Katanga, and the assault on the Katanga Gendarmes, probably have made reconciliation impossible.

Lacking the talented Tshombe or any other competent civil administrator, Gen. Mobutu is compelled to govern, precariously, through a cowardly armed rabble called the Congolese National Army, hated throughout most of the country, and now exposed to the renewed attacks of the Simbas and, probably, of the remaining Katanga Gendarmes. His only reliable forces are two small bands of white mercenaries and a battalion of Israeli-trained Congolese commandos whom he employs as his palace guard.

Many Congolese are again looking to Moise Tshombe.

> **Hating and fearing all foreigners, he has alienated the European powers that wished him well and has dismayed his American backers. Now he flirts with the Communist states, though Moscow and Peking would destroy him once he had served their turn.**

In these circumstances Gen. Mobutu seems in imminent danger of sharing the fate of the dozen heads of African states who have died violently or been deposed during the past year. Stanleyville lies a total wreck; the other cities and towns of the Congo are choked with unemployed, terribly scarred by repeated outbreaks of fighting, and scourged by inflation and corruption. Such are the fruits of a "freedom" for which the Congo was unprepared, but which was thrust upon that unhappy country by doctrinaire "anti-colonialists" — including, to our shame, certain mighty men in Washington.

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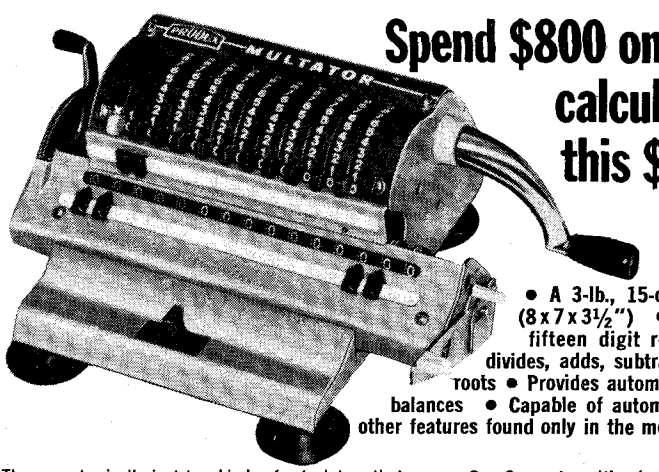

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There are basically just two kinds of calculators that make economic sense. If you can keep one of those $800 electric machines whirring a good part of every working day then anything less is no bargain. But if you are a businessman, engineer, a shipping clerk or plant foreman (who figures bids and such), a doctor, storekeeper — anyone who spends even 30-minutes a day writing figures on paper — then this last word from Germany can definitely save you expensive time and costly mistakes, **without making a major capital investment.** The MULTATOR-4 not only multiplies and divides at a brisk clip, but it can perform tricks only a few of those very expensive machines have been taught: such as automatic re-entry* and read-out of negative balances (bookkeepers take note!). This compact wizard from Hamburg naturally extracts square roots, but then, quite a few of those expensive machines can do that also.

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RACES of the WEEK

This is the fifteenth installment of our regular pre-election feature, Races of the Week. Each week until Election Day, November 8, *Human Events* will offer as many analyses of key election contests from coast to coast as space permits.

Florida's 10th District

Burke vs. Varon

By November 8 there is unlikely to be a single man, woman or child in Florida's newly created 10th Congressional District who has not heard of Joe Varon. A wealthy attorney who had never before run for office, Varon spent $84,000 to win the 10th District Democratic primary earlier this year.

Varon is relying upon the same technique of a massive publicity campaign in the general election. The 53-year-old barrister is reportedly prepared to spend $250,000 saturating the district with billboards, newspaper ads, radio and television spots and direct mail appeals

When voters go pollward the second Tuesday in November they will know the Varon name but little else. For the Democratic nominee has repeatedly refused to commit himself on the major issues of the campaign. On a few occasions Varon has taken a position, only to obscure it later.

Consider Viet Nam. Varon returned from a highly publicized junket to Viet Nam earlier this year to criticize the Administration in such terms the Associated Press categorized him as an ultra-liberal "peace" candidate. When polls indicated that voters favored a hard line in Viet Nam, Varon fudged his position. He now says nothing on Viet Nam, claiming that "conditions are changing every day."

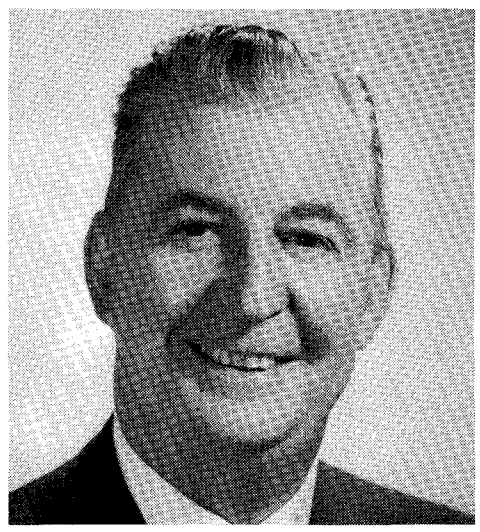
Consider 14b. When Varon was endorsed by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, prominent Democrats charged that he had won labor's backing by pledging his vote to the repeal of the "right-to-work" section of Taft-Hartley. Varon will not say, asserting that 14b is a "moot" question now that the Senate has filibustered its repeal.

Varon's vacillating posture is in sharp contrast to that of his Republican opponent, Broward County Commissioner J. Herbert Burke. The GOP nominee, who has held elective office for 14 years, minces no words.

Burke has called for an all-out effort to win the war in Viet Nam. He has wholeheartedly endorsed 14b. He has denounced the "reckless spending" of the Johnson Administration and accused "Great Society" planners of "doing nothing" as the "greatest crime wave in history sweeps the nation."

The new 10th District contains all of Broward County (Fort Lauderdale) and the northern portion of Dade County (Miami). Democrats boast a registration edge of 2 to 1 in Broward and 9 to 1 in northern Dade, but Burke is unconcerned.

During the past decade, Broward



BURKE

County has become increasingly Republican, although the registration figures continue to favor the Democrats. Burke, should be able to win but he knows there is no way he can match the election eve publicity *Putsch* that big-spender Varon is apparently relying upon to send him to Congress. (Burke for Congress Committee: 2119 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Fla.)

New Jersey's 2nd District

Sandman vs. McGrath

Democratic leaders in New Jersey's 2nd Congressional District were chagrined two years ago when they were unable to convince a single party stalwart to take on the veteran GOP Rep. Milton Glenn. The Democrats' reluctance was understandable: The district was traditionally Republican and Glenn had won four terms without difficulty.

Slatemakers finally persuaded an obscure young lawyer, Thomas McGrath, to accept the role of sacrificial lamb. Obscure is an understatement. Until 1963 McGrath had been a resident of Pennsylvania and in fact, a Republican.

Politicians in both parties underestimated Lyndon Johnson's pulling power. When LBJ carried the 2nd District by 49,854 votes, he ended the congressional career of Milton Glenn. Tom McGrath squeaked into office by 2,267 votes out of more than 144,000 cast.

When McGrath came to Washington the following January he recognized full well who had been responsible for his election. Not once during the next two years did he cross LBJ on any important rollcall vote. And of the 71 freshman Democrats elected in 1964, only four can make that statement.

McGrath voted for repeal of 14b, for the scandal-ridden "War on Poverty," for aid to pro-Communist neutrals. When White House lobbyists said lower taxes, he so voted. When they said raise taxes, he did so without hesitation.

The conservative Americans for Constitutional Action give McGrath a rating of only 4. The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education gives him a "perfect" voting record. National Associated Businessmen report he has opposed economy-in-government on every major rollcall during his two years in Congress.

Republican nominee Charles Sandman is making the high cost of living the major issue in his campaign. Sandman, a former president of the New Jersey state senate, assails McGrath's rubber stamp support of "Great Society" spending. Runaway inflation, he tells voters, is the "inevitable result" of the Administration programs that McGrath has without exception supported.

Sandman is a solid conservative who served as a Goldwater delegate to the Republican National Convention in San Francisco two years ago. During his 10 years in the state senate he earned a reputation as an expert on fiscal policy and taxation. He is the nominee of a unified party, while McGrath's Democratic organization is badly split. (Sandman for Congress headquarters: 1 Crescent Drive, Erma Park Rd., Cape May, N. J.)

SANDMAN

Ironically, the conservative Sandman should be aided by the presence on the ballot of liberal Sen. Clifford Case (R.-N.J.). Case, who is extremely popular throughout the Garden State, is expected to trounce his little-known Democratic opponent, Warren Wilentz, and aid GOP candidates down the line.

Florida's 12th District

Thompson vs. Fascell

Spurning the advice of political "experts," a prize-winning young newspaperman has launched an all-out campaign to retire the veteran Dante Fascell (D.-Fla.) from Congress.

Twenty-seven-year-old Mike Thompson resigned as editor of the Miami *News Sunday Magazine* in April to devote full time to the campaign. The articulate young conservative entered the race with eyes open. Fascell captured 63 per cent of the vote as he won a sixth term by 41,000 votes two years ago.

But redistricting has sharply reduced the Democratic registration edge and Thompson's hard-hitting campaign has further closed the gap. The very experts who first told Thompson he couldn't win now concede that Fascell is in the fight of his political life.

Citing chapter and verse, Thompson has labeled Fascell a political chameleon. The veteran lawmaker voted both for and against Medicare, and on both sides of the repeal of 14b. A dozen years ago, Fascell was the only Southern congressman to applaud the Supreme Court's school desegregation order. But 10 years later, in 1964, he voted against the Civil Rights Act. He flip-flopped again this year and came out for the Administration's "open housing" bill.

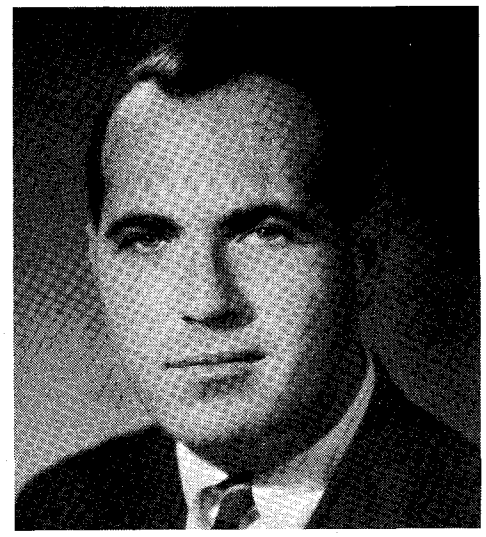
On other issues, Thompson says, Fascell has stood firm. He has voted himself a $10,000 pay raise—and when that failed, he gave himself a $7,500 increase (at the same time crowing about the 7 per cent increase in Social Security benefits he backed for Miami's senior citizens).

Fascell has given crucial support to Administration spending schemes—rent subsidies, aid to Nasser, the "War on Poverty," the teacher corps. On 21 occasions in the past three years he voted against recommital motions to slash "Great Society" spending. A Washington-based research group reports that Fascell opposed economy-in-government on every major issue of the 89th Congress. (During the 88th Congress, he supported economy once in 19 rollcalls.)

Thompson, who is making his first political race, has developed into an extremely effective campaigner. Daily he visits shopping centers and supermarkets, meeting housewives and distributing copies of a hard-hitting brochure on the effects of "Great Society" inflation.

A $2.50-a-ton increase in the price of steel, Thompson says, does not concern housewives nearly as much as the $1,700-a-ton hike in lamb and the $1,100-a-ton increase in bacon. The Republican nominee promises all-out opposition to the multi-billion federal programs that fan the flames of inflation.

Former Vice President Nixon visited Miami earlier this month to campaign



THOMPSON

for Thompson, drawing a standing-room-only crowd of more than 3,000 at the liberal University of Miami. Barry Goldwater will visit the district later this month. It is the first time that national GOP leaders have actively supported an opponent of Fascell and party pros feel they have an excellent chance to knock off the veteran lawmaker. (Thompson for Congress Committee, P.O. Box 701, Coral Gables, Fla.)

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Even Labor's Friends Are Angry

Senators Demand New Laws to Curb Strike Fever

By VICTOR RIESEL

Even the most powerful labor leaders in the land—including Walter Reuther—are trying to "cool it."

With a score of industries in crisis, virtually every major union now faces the same problem. The rank-and-file is strike-happy. The memberships want instant pay escalation or instant stoppages.

With even small strikes costing union treasuries an instant million dollars, the national leaders are worried. They don't know whether they can actually talk for the dues-payers. They are worried about wildcats, rebellions, splits and lawsuits.

And now, with major crises burgeoning in the electrical, electronic, communications, jet engine production, transportation and food distribution industries, they are worried by an angry mood in Congress.

Even their staunch friends, such as Senators Javits, Morse, Kuchel and Burdick, are telling the labor chiefs to "cool it" or else. The senators have heard from their constituents and so the labor leaders have heard from the senators. Morse and Javits are leading a block of 16 of their colleagues in an effort to force new emergency strike laws through the Congress. And they are as specific about it as a bank loan contract.

They want Secretary of Labor Wirtz to get busy and write a series of proposals. They want the bills in the hopper by Jan. 15, 1967.

And they mean business. Among the 16 are solons who rarely talk back to the men they consider progressive labor leaders. Recently, with several hundred thousand men and women poised to hit the bricks, the senators sent word to Willard Wirtz they mean business this time.

They introduced a resolution which says bluntly:

"The secretary of labor is hereby directed to commence immediately a complete study of the operations and adequacy of the emergency labor disputes provisions of the Railway Labor Act [which also affects airlines—VR] and the Labor-Management Relations Act [covering all other industries—VR], and to report to the Congress by Jan. 15, 1967, the findings of such study together with appropriate recommendations . . . as will provide improved permanent procedures for the settlement of emergency labor disputes."

These blunt words come from Democrats as well as Republicans. Now they're on the record. They expect a stampede.

The militants already are beginning to break from the corral. Wildcats have defied the Teamsters' leadership, as well as the officials of the shipbuilding and auto unions. For a while the other week Reuther could do little about getting an unauthorized walkout under control at a Milwaukee auto plant. And he expects far more. This is obvious from a section of a message he recently sent to his rank-and-file:

"UAW members have every right to demonstrate and protest inequities that the corporations refuse to recognize. However, UAW members and local union leaders must avoid becoming involved in any unlawful, unauthorized activity, for such illegal activity will lay the union and its members open to serious, damaging lawsuits and other legal and contractual complications which can serve only to weaken our forces and jeopardize our over-all collective bargaining strength while not accomplishing our ultimate purpose.

"Illegal and unauthorized actions cannot be condoned."

If Reuther is having difficulty keeping his people at the wire, it is easy to imagine what is happening in other unions.

There is the new "combo," the 11-union team now bargaining with General Electric. In the past, leaders of the biggest union involved, the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE), would go for the jugular.

The IUE's ousted leader, Jim Carey, would scream and race up and down the conference room. He once threatened to tear an opponent's hand out of its socket and brain him with it, or hurl him from a window. Chaucerian language flowed from Carey like bilge from a long overdue freighter.

Staunch labor ally Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) is among liberals telling unions to "cool it."

But now it's different. AFL-CIO President George Meany, sounding rough, sits sedately in on the strategy. Now they duel with statistics instead of verbal stilettos.

Few in labor's high command have wanted to take on GE for many reasons—not the least of which is Congress' mounting blood pressure. This started to rise when the airlines went down.

The rocketing blood pressure certainly was not eased when it was learned that government experts had not spent much time preparing new strike laws since the project was first announced by the President last January.

So the labor leaders are cooling it. They're an older generation dealing with younger people who barely know the names of the giants without a score card. No telling where the revolt could lead.

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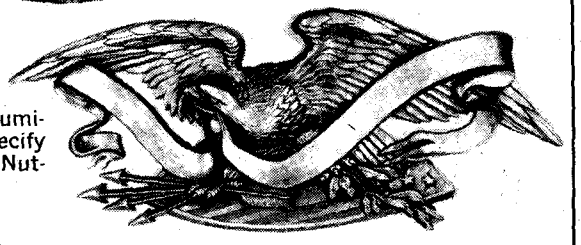

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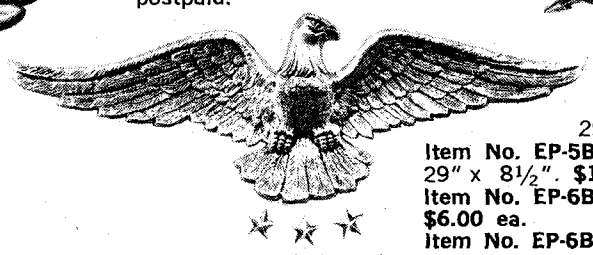

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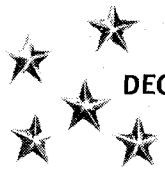

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Why Pat Brown Won't Discuss His Record

By OLIVER CARLSON

Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown is fighting an uphill campaign to get himself re-elected for a third term as governor of California. In the June primaries his opponent, Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles, managed to garner almost 42 per cent of the Democratic votes cast. On the Republican side, Ronald Reagan received 62,361 more votes than were cast for Brown, despite the fact that Democrats outnumber Republicans 3 to 2 in the state and that Reagan had a tough and popular opponent in ex-Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco.

All public opinion polls taken up to now give Reagan the lead over Gov. Brown. The mighty "giant killer" who trounced the popular U.S. Sen. William Knowland in his bid for the governorship in 1958 and then did it again in 1962 against even more popular Vice President Richard Nixon seems to have lost his magic touch of those earlier years and may well go down to defeat by a man who has never before run for public office.

If Brown does lose on November 8, it won't be for lack of funds or an adequate political machine. The labor bosses alone have promised to raise at least $3 million to defeat Ronald Reagan "and his reactionary followers." Every major city in the state (and some not so major) have witnessed $100-a-plate fund-raising dinners for Brown. At these dinners contractors, lobbyists, labor leaders, newspaper publishers, political appointees and all those who do (or want to do) business with the state of California are wined and dined in splendid isolation from the racial minorities, the poor and the underprivileged.

Brown learned the value of a political machine a long time ago in San Francisco politics and this knowledge helped him get to Sacramento 16 years ago as attorney general. When he was re-elected to that office 12 years ago, he became the undisputed leader of the state's Democratic party and has remained such ever since, even though other forces such as the leftist California Democratic Council (CDC) and a host of power and money-hungry Democratic politicians carry great weight with him.

hese seemingly contradictory forces are united behind Brown. He is at one and the same time their leader and their prisoner. The leaders of the CDC, for example, make their play for the malcontents, the unemployed, the anti-war crowd (from genuine pacifists to pro-Maoist Communists), the Negroes and Mexican-Americans, to the well-heeled radicals. Within its clubs are to be found everything from Red Power to Black Power advocates.

The other major force consists of a host of political opportunists: office holders, political appointees, lawyers, labor leaders and businessmen. They believe in the old Jacksonian adage: with power goes the spoils. But they are broadminded enough to make common cause with the leftists (no matter how much they may dislike them or their political philosophy) so long as it keeps them in power.

It is a strange amalgam. Yet up to now it has worked to the benefit of everyone except the broad mass of the people of the state.

Perhaps the most amazing thing about Pat Brown's current campaign is that he refuses to talk about his record as governor of California. Instead he is: (1) either berating Ronald Reagan for being "an arch-reactionary"; "out of tune with the problems of our day and age"; "pro-Birchist"; and "a dangerous man and an enemy of the people"; or, (2) expounding upon a series of no less than 76 drastic and new proposals for the people of California which he intends to carry out during his next four years as governor.

Time and again he has demanded that Reagan agree *not to discuss* some of the most vital issues of the day. As John Grover wrote in the Los Angeles *Times* recently:

> "Gov. Brown wants crime, the courts, the Rumford Act and the state university ruled out as issues. His idea of a clean, hard-fought campaign is a duel with beanbags at 1,000 paces!"

ut it's not quite that simple. Gov. Brown may be a bumble-head and a bore to listen to, but he is no fool when it comes to politics. He knows very well that if he had a record as governor that appealed to the average voter, one that could stand up under examination and attack, he would be the first to shout that record from the housetops.

He knows as well as any politician does that "running on your record," providing it is a good one, is one of the surest roads to re-election. But since that record is not a good one, the less said about it the better.

Thus, Pat Brown is probably running the only kind of campaign that *might* win him votes. A smoke screen of personal vilification against Reagan *may* carry weight with some voters. Rosy promises of things to come "if you elect me" have worked for many politicians before. Pat hopes this will work for him now.

But you can't fool all the voters all the time—even in California.

Before we undertake an analysis of Gov. Brown's record, let's smash the myth of his being a "giant killer."

Brown was elected attorney general of California in 1950 by a propaganda trick. To the voters of central and southern California the word was broadcast that Brown was a moderate—yes, even a conservative—Democrat.

Moreover, Brown could have been defeated as attorney general had it not been for the fact that his good friend, incumbent Gov. Earl Warren, who was running for re-election for a third term and was at the height of his popularity, refused to lift a finger (or even allow any of his campaign workers to do so) to help elect the official Republican candidate for attorney general, Edward Shattuck.

So harmful to the GOP cause was Warren's conduct that there were many rumors going the round at that time that a secret deal had been made between Brown and the governor. While no proof has ever been offered to substantiate the charges, there is no question that Warren's silence helped elect Brown in 1950.

In 1954, Brown won again, but this victory was due to the fact that a large legal cloud hung over the GOP nominee

Gov. Edmund G. Brown has a hard fight on his hands to retain his office —and author Carlson explains why.

and Republicans either cast their ballots for Brown or went fishing.

In 1958, Goodwin Knight was the incumbent Republican governor of California and it was generally conceded that he would be re-elected. Then came the announcement from Sen. William Knowland's office in Washington that he would seek the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Goody Knight unwillingly stepped aside and became the senatorial candidate.

Hundreds of thousands of active Republicans, no matter how much they honored and respected Bill Knowland, felt Knight had been unfairly treated. Loyalties were divided. Bitterness grew. And the fact that "right-to-work" was also on the ballot, with Knowland favoring it and Knight opposing it, also complicated the picture.

There is no need to tell here the long sad story of that campaign except to say that several hundred thousand Republicans, and perhaps an equally large number of conservative Democrats, either did not vote at all, or, in protest, voted for the man they really didn't want—Pat Brown.

That's how Brown became governor for his first term: It was Republican division, not public acceptance, which won him the office.

It's hard to believe, but history almost repeated itself in 1962. This time it was the long and intense primary battle between Assemblyman Joseph Shell and former Vice President Richard Nixon for the gubernatorial nomination which split the party wide open and re-elected Pat Brown.

But this year Republicans are more thoroughly united than they have been for nearly a decade. Of course, a few—a very few—have deserted to Brown and there will be some who won't go to the polls on Election Day. But opinion polls and other checks all indicate that Gov. Brown won't win this election by default.

Almost a million registered Democrats voted *against* Brown and *for* Mayor Sam Yorty in the June primaries—the first real opposition Brown has faced in any primary over the past 16 years. This time the real split is among the Democrats, with four out of every 10 voting to get rid of Brown and his machine.

ow let's take a look at Pat Brown's record—a record which he so coyly doesn't want to discuss but which is of particular interest this year when his major campaign issue is the "extremism" of Ronald Reagan.

The most significant thing I can find in Brown's record as district attorney of San Francisco was his active support of the move to grant United States citizenship to left-wing union leader Harry Bridges and his denunciation of moves by the U.S. immigration office to have Bridges deported to his native Australia as "a threat to industrial peace."

Ever since then, Bridges, Lou Goldblatt and the other leaders of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union have enthusiastically backed Brown's political career. They have done so again in 1966.

Brown was given a rousing reception when he addressed the ILWU in San Francisco a few weeks ago and appealed for the union's support. It does not seem to matter at all to Brown that the ILWU was expelled from the CIO in August 1950 because of its pro-Communist line or that it has followed the far-left path ever since.

As the nation's house organ, the *Dispatcher,* said in its September 2 issue, "The ILWU knows Brown for a long time. As district attorney in San Francisco he was a friend of the ILWU and all labor when that was far from fashionable. . . ." And Pat Brown, supposed foe of "extremism," still is friendly with Bridges and his radical union.

When pressed, Brown will denounce communism in general terms. But when it comes to taking positive action against any of the numerous Communist organizations that have flourished in California over the past 20 years or more, Brown has invariably refused to do so.

A man's record is made up not only of what he did, but also of what he failed to do that he should have done.

hat about Brown's record during the eight years (1950-58) when he was the legal arm of the state? Were laws against dope peddling made stricter? Was law enforcement tightened?

All of these things should have taken place under Atty. Gen. Brown. Did they? Unfortunately, they did not. Brown made many speeches, but the crime rate went up—and up—and up.

For example, in 1954, at the end of Pat Brown's first four-year term as attorney general, the major crime rate had climbed a bit higher every year, reaching the highest ever in the history of California. Measured in terms of murder, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, assault, auto theft, etc., the rate totaled

Mr. Carlson, author, teacher and investment manager, has long been an observer of California politics. He was for two years an aide to Democratic Gov. Culbert Olson and has taught at Occidental College and the University of California Extension Division. In an article for Human Events *last year, he took a critical look at the mayoralty campaign of Jimmy Roosevelt. Mr. Carlson's work has appeared in many other publications, including* The Freeman *and* Reader's Digest.

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1,066 incidents for 100,000 population.

During his second term as attorney general the crime rate continued to grow much faster than the population. In fact, it increased almost 10 per cent a year until in 1958 it reached 1,412 cases per 100,000. Pat Brown has the dubious honor of having been the least effective attorney general in the entire United States.

After Brown became governor and his close friend, Stanley Mosk (appointed to the State Supreme Court by Brown last year), took over as chief law enforcement officer, the crime rate continued its steady growth. By 1965 it had reached 2,643 offenses per 100,000 citizens, far above the national average of 1,434.

f course, Pat Brown doesn't brag about the fact that this rate means California now holds undisputed first place in crime among the states of the Union. Nevada is a poor second with 2,395; Florida third (2,010); and Arizona fourth (1,934). New York stands tenth with a rate of 1,608.

For 16 long years now, Pat Brown has made speech after speech about crime. In the present campaign he always insists he knows more about the subject than Reagan. That may well be true. But what puzzles so many Californians is why he has failed to act to deter it.

Why, for example, did he, as attorney general under Gov. Knight, bitterly oppose tighter and tougher narcotics legislation which the governor was trying to get enacted into law? Why, and only under enormous public pressure, did it take until the last minute to get Gov. Brown in 1966 to include narcotics legislation on his agenda for the special session of the state legislature?

When four years ago I titled an article for *Human Events,* "Pat Brown: California's Most Expensive Governor," I little realized that the title would be even more appropriate in 1966.

The present state budget of $4.25 *billion* is not only much greater than that of New York or any other state—*it is also far in excess of the annual national budget of most countries in the world!* And it may be well to recall that not till 1932 (leaving aside the two years of World War I) did the total expenditures of the entire United States government slightly exceed this amount! At that time the population of our country was almost 125 million, whereas that of California today is still well under 20 million.

This fantastic burden of expenditure which Brown and his well-paid, well-oiled machine have imposed upon the people of the state is audaciously called a "bare bones budget" by the governor. What it means is that it is costing every man, woman and child approximately $320 per year. People in Illinois will pay $246, in Massachusetts, $270, in Pennsylvania, $209 and in Ohio $207.

The army of state employes has grown to approximately 150,000, or nearly a 20 per cent increase in the past four years alone. In 1945, 39,500 employes were able to handle all the state's business for its 8.3 million citizens. Today, with a population increase of slightly more than 10 million, Brown needs 110,000 more state employes.

No other government in the entire history of the state has been able to come near Gov. Brown's record of virtually doubling the cost of government in eight years. What will be needed if he is re-elected for another four years? Brown's liberalism is best understood when we understand how liberal he is with other people's money.

Brown has continually boasted of the fact that he hasn't permitted a rise in state taxes for several years. That is true only if the new taxes he has introduced are ignored. What he has done has been to have his financial experts manipulate figures so as to make it appear that there is not a tax deficit. Now, at last, the deficits are coming home to roost, and Brown is reluctantly forced to admit that in 1967 taxes will have to be raised to cover a $350 to $450-million deficit.

What about higher education? What about the riots, the sit-ins and stand-ins, the filthy speech movements, the anti-war and anti-U.S. demonstrations, the open flouting of university regulations at Berkeley and elsewhere? Gov. Brown grows furious when anyone suggests that Communists and other subversives are deeply involved and entrenched in all these movements.

As far back as 1961 a subcommittee of the California State Senate issued a carefully documented 204-page report about Communist and other un-American activities on California college campuses. What was Gov. Brown's reaction to this report, prepared and authorized by members of his own party? He blasted the report as a "hit-and-run affair."

" think," said the governor, "it makes blanket charges against our schools, worded in language which could be misunderstood." Furthermore, added Brown, the report was able to name only one Communist in the schools after 33 years! He, who had been so close to the picture for so many years, had *never* found any evidence of Communist activity!

I have been going up to Berkeley since the mid-1930s and have never had the slightest trouble in locating Communists, Trotskyites and other ultra-leftists among both faculty and students. Even during the past year, with all the riots and demonstrations, Brown still refuses to accept the word of competent authorities (not to mention open admission of Communist membership or belief by some of the participants).

And he once again denounced a carefully documented report prepared by the California Senate Committee on the infiltration (and often leadership) of the so-called student movements by Communists of various shades.

What I wrote about Pat Brown on this subject four years ago is, if anything, even more true today:

"It is hard to believe that the man who served as District Attorney for San Francisco, as attorney general for the state, and finally as governor of California, could be so blind. Was the Communist-led and inspired riot at the time of the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings in San Francisco two years ago [1960] just an illusion, or the concoction of some cub reporter?

"Nearly all of our elected representatives are aware of the Communist problem in our midst—but not Pat Brown. Every law enforcement officer is aware of it—but not Pat Brown. Every college president, every school superintendent is doing what he can to make our young people aware of the Communist threat—but not Pat Brown. His blind spot has a reddish hue—which no belated statement by him about Red China will wash away."

Need I remind readers of *Human Events* that while Brown demanded of the California Democratic Council about a year ago that it fire its anti-Johnson head, Simon Casady, for being too outspoken against present U.S. foreign policy, he could find nothing wrong with Gerald Hill, Casady's successor, nor with the CDC? Hill announced that he stood for all the things Casady had favored. And the CDC, for the umteenth time, demanded abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, recognition of Red China and its admission into the United Nations, a pull-out of our troops from South Viet Nam, etc.

Brown, who is so quick to attack "right-wing extremism," eagerly accepted the CDC endorsement for governor, noting only that he disagreed with them on small points; on the whole, he said, the CDC was a fine organization. A few years ago he even recommended that its set-up be extended nationwide.

Berkeley students are dragged from railroad tracks as they attempt to block troop trains. Gov. Brown has been strangely silent on the subject of left-wing extremism at the University of California.

Last month Brown permitted the CDC boys to dump Mrs. Carmen Warschaw as the already agreed upon candidate for state chairman of the Democratic party. The lady was given the bum's rush. A real left-wing CDCer, State Assemblyman Charles Warren, was picked by the top CDC command (and perhaps with Brown's unofficial blessing) to run against her. Warren won by four votes—447 to 443.

rs. Warschaw, who has been politically allied with the more moderate forces in the Democratic party, told reporters she didn't realize until the last minute that she was being double-crossed by Brown and his cronies.

The Democratic party machinery and its fund-raising apparatus are now secure in the hands of the pro-left crowd, and Brown helped put over the deal.

Almost simultaneously, however, he was making a bid for the pro-Yorty, moderate Democrats. Mayor Yorty, when he campaigned against Brown last spring, cited examples of how Brown has been making political jobs out of judgeships; how he had permitted his friends to get franchises for valuable savings and loan associations; how he had made members of the University of California Board of Regents do political work for him; how he had even capitalized on the Watts riots to undercut Chief of Police William Parker and Mayor Yorty to win support from the Negro rioters and their friends.

Yorty has taken back none of these charges and will not even be in the country on election day.

For the first time in many years, Gov. Brown is running scared. And for good reasons. Two years ago the hastily drawn Rumford Act was bulldozed through the legislature by pressure from the governor's office. When the people of California, by an initiative measure, Proposition 14, sought redress, Brown denounced them. Those who supported Proposition 14, said the governor, were no better than the Nazis.

Nevertheless the voters approved Proposition 14 by better than a 2-to-1 margin. The State Supreme Court (most of whom are Brown appointees) ruled Proposition 14 unconstitutional. In the present campaign Brown now admits the Rumford Act needs to be changed. "How," he said, "I do not know."

The ultra-left despises him (and some are even calling upon their friends to boycott the elections, since Brown has not met all their demands). The bulk of the left—they want more power—realize their only chance is to ride in with Brown. Brown himself is color-blind to everything but Ronald Reagan and the John Birch Society.

To paraphrase a slogan of 1964, *"In his heart* Brown knows his record is a mighty poor one." Worst of all, he's afraid that too many Democrats will also have found that out by November 8—and may vote accordingly.

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Railroading as a Way of Life

Does the White House Now Make Our Laws?

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

To read the public prints, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell is in trouble with the Congress. He has been stripped of some of his prerogatives, and a committee is looking into the way he has spent the public money on his junkets to bone up on legislation in such areas of national concern as the Paris night clubs.

But even the most critical of Mr. Powell's associates on the House Labor and Education Committee, of which he is chairman, has rushed to the mourner's bench to confess how effective the "congressman from Harlem" has been in pushing through legislation.

This, of course, depends on what you mean by "pushing through." A good many measures have come out of the Rev. Mr. Powell's committee, and he takes all the bows for them. But consider for a moment how he has done this.

When the President sent up a bill to subsidize those artists who meet the political tests set by the "Great Society," Mr. Powell saw to it that the Republican members of the Education and Labor Committee were prevented from reading it. At a meeting of the full committee, Powell wouldn't even permit a reading of the bill. In less than 15 minutes this new way of bleeding the taxpayer and building up a political machine had been approved.

This, in another context, is called railroading—and if you want to know how it is done and what it is doing to this country, read "What Your Vote Can Do for Congress," by Charles Stevenson, in the October *Reader's Digest.* Mr. Stevenson is an excellent reporter who lets the facts do the talking for him. And he has gathered enough of them to turn your hair white.

His aim is to get the electorate to take an interest in the way the White House has taken over the prerogatives of the Congress. The use of committee chairmen and executive branch lobbyists to bring this about is the sad and frightening story he tells.

In the past Congress drafted the laws, debated them and passed them. Now, as Mr. Stevenson's article amply documents, pre-digested legislation is prepared by the White House or by one of the executive departments and sent up to the Hill.

Pressure tactics, including lobbying by executive press agents who are theoretically barred from this activity by federal statute, are then employed to win enactment of these production-line laws before the harried legislators have any chance of giving them adequate study.

"In this pell-mell fashion," Mr. Stevenson writes, "Congress has been passing even more momentous laws without being aware of what the legislation would do. It voted Medicare with most of the membership thinking it was providing only for the elderly. But an unnoticed section of the measure enables any state to furnish medical aid for anyone regardless of age—with taxpayers all over the country required to pick up the bill. Now the Administration quietly has admitted that Medicare may cost $1 billion more a year than expected."

This admission, I hasten to add, can hardly be colored sincere. The Administration knew what it was doing, but it was also aware that by ramming through the Medicare bill before competent experts could study it—and by branding opponents as heartless and cynical—it could take another step toward the socialized medicine that most Americans oppose.

The executive branch has its way because it can use its tremendous muscle to coerce congressmen into going along. Congressmen are deprived of the services the Democratic National Committee can give them—and the money, when reelection time approaches—if they don't go along.

Sen. E. L. Bartlett (D.-Alaska) opposed the rent-subsidy program—until he was given Administration backing for a $10-million program he had proposed to improve the education of Eskimos. Sen. Bartlett's measure may or may not have been sound, but it would have been dead had he not agreed to another gouge on all of the nation's taxpayers.

And this, as Mr. Stevenson notes, is only a starter. President Johnson's budget director, Charles L. Schultze, is asking the Congress to give up the pretense of appropriating money and simply write blank checks to fund Administration "goals." "We're not so sure that it is always wise to express authorizations in dollar terms," he blandly told the Congress.

In this context, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell may not be as much to blame for his authoritarian concept of the role of congressional committees. He may spend the taxpayer's money in Paris bistros and on fishing trips to Bimini, but after all, how much can one man waste, in comparison to what the Administration exacts from its rubber stamps on Capitol Hill? This is something to consider when next you vote.

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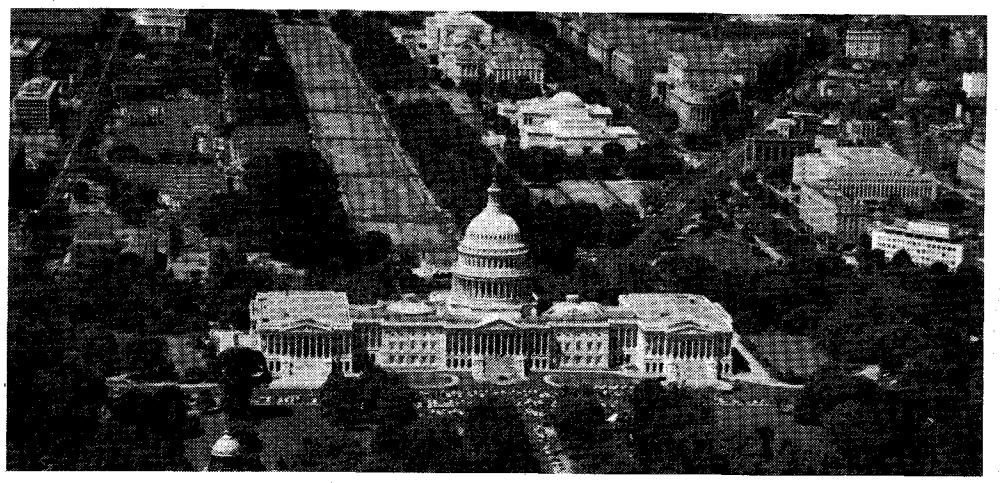

White House control of Congress has intensified in recent years.

Soviet Strategy Promotes Non-Proliferation Treaty

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

U.S. advocates of a nuclear non-proliferation treaty are playing the Soviet game. Such a treaty would have a crippling effect on the free world. It would be another triumph of Soviet diplomacy.

It is in the nature of things for dictatorships to centralize power. We can therefore be certain that no matter what the West does, the Soviet Union will not allow Czechoslovakia, nor any other satellite with adequate industry, to develop a national nuclear capability. Satellite power might oppose the central power.

Communist China, never a satellite, is an independent power. It too will never allow a satellite nuclear capability within its system.

What, then, is the utility of a non-proliferation treaty which in no way affects or restrains the Communist power systems? Its only effect would be to bind the countries of the free world.

The Soviet Union would like to use such a treaty to keep West Germany from becoming a nuclear power. The Soviet strategy is transparently clear, but why are Americans advocating it? Is President Johnson so decived by Soviet promises of cooperation that he would pay such a price for idle promises, as a sick President did at Yalta?

The free world is in a different kind of political system. Nations are not bound to it in tyranny. Political power and decision making are decentralized. Each country concludes its own security arrangements.

In this free system the argument for centralized nuclear controls is fallacious. There is every reason to believe that India, Japan, West Germany and other countries capable of producing nuclear weapons would possess them with at least as much wisdom and prudence as the United States has shown.

Moreover, in such a free system, nuclear proliferation is a positive necessity. The nature of political organization requires it.

For example, if Communist China confronts India with a treaty of nuclear attack unless the Indian government stops persecuting Indian Communists and adds Communists to the cabinet, an Indian government possessing its own nuclear weapons would have a positive basis for decision making. But if the Indian government were dependent upon the United States for nuclear support, how could it be sure the United States would accept nuclear war to keep Communists out of the Indian cabinet? And why would the United States want to be drawn into every such confrontation?

Every free world country which is exposed to nuclear threat by one of the Communist powers and which is not covered by unequivocal U.S. nuclear guarantees must in prudent self-defense acquire its own nuclear weapons. As they do so, these free nations will be strengthened against Communist subversion and nuclear blackmail. Their weapons will be peace insurance.

In practical reality, the United States should give nuclear weapons to Japan, India, Pakistan and West Germany. We can have such confidence in the nations of the free world and we can dare the Soviet Union to show a similar trust in its satellites. The challenge might strain the Communist system.

The nuclear non-proliferation treaty is a Soviet snare. President Johnson should beware.

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Is He an 'Uncle Tom'?

Dr. Jackson: Why Civil Disobedience Is Not Necessary

By MIKE ENGLEMAN in the Dallas *Morning News*

Dr. Joseph Harrison Jackson is president of the six-million-member National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., and pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church in Chicago. He is a world traveler, lecturer, minister and holder of several advanced academic degrees as well as four honorary degrees.

As president of the NBC, he is a highly articulate spokesman for an approach to the nation's racial problem so unusual that it brings upon him the criticism of many other Negro leaders who advocate civil disobedience as a means to end racial discrimination.

In the following interview, Dr. Jackson discusses the problem and his answers to the problem.

Q. Dr. Jackson, are there any civil rights, and by this term I mean rights guaranteed by the Constitution, that are still out of reach of the Negro today?

A. The Constitution is pretty specific. In theory, all citizens are granted equal opportunity. I mean it in this sense: The Constitution says that each man will have the opportunity to do what his powers and his ability command.

Q. You say "in theory." What about in practice?

A. At the present time there are many things to be desired. The leaders of some states and some of the people have not willed to obey the supreme law of the land.

Q. Could you name specific opportunities guaranteed by the Constitution that are today denied the Negro?

A. First, there are many communities, in the North and South, that have not yet conformed to the Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling. Second, some are denied the right to jobs or to purchase goods where they please because of their race.

Q. How does the Constitution specifically guarantee a man the right to a job?

A. One of the rights of any citizen is to enjoy the privilege of earning a livelihood if he is able. When you take from him the right to earn a living, you take from him the right to be independent, which is contrary to the direction of the Constitution.

Q. Some Negro leaders say that many of the Negro's problems stem from his environment and call for huge federal programs to clear slums, improve the Negro's education and so on. What do you think about this view?

A. Every constructive thing that can be done to assure the very best in housing, the very best in education, the very best in cultural atmosphere for the people, black or white, should be done. I am committed to this without qualification.

But to say to a man, "If you are poor, surrender," or "If you are reared in an ordinary house on an alley, surrender," is wrong, is harmful. No sociologist has told us yet what corrupts the human spirit most — poverty or wealth.

I'm convinced that men have the power to withstand and defy an evil environment. As they work to make their house better or their street cleaner, they can at the same time work to make the mind purer and the spirit deeper.

It's not poverty that makes the person what he is—it's the person himself, and the spirit on which he feeds.

Q. Repeatedly we hear some Negro leaders advocate "Black Power." What does this term mean to you, and do you believe it to be good or bad?

A. If "Black Power" means the Negro cultivating his abilities and expending his energy to develop strength, standing and creative ability within his social order, then it means the same thing as that which the National Baptist Convention has been preaching for some time.

But if the term indicates a separatist movement of Negro against white, then it is unfortunate and doomed to failure because it becomes a form of segregation of the minority against the majority and as such cannot work.

Q. What do you see as the cause of today's racial discrimination?

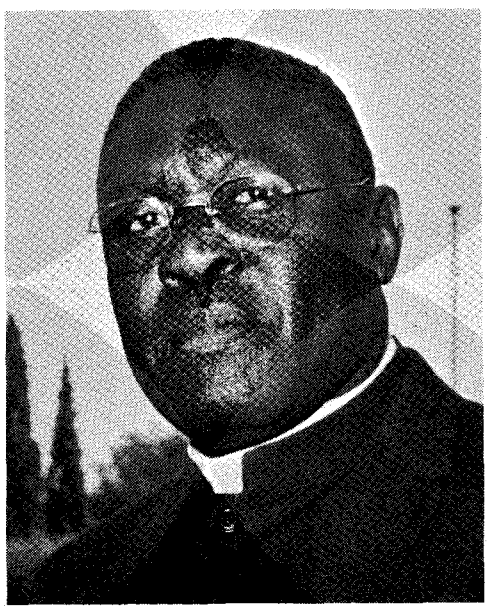
A. First, let me point out that discrimination on the basis of race is not practiced by all people, both black and white. Some take a man on the basis of what he is.

I believe a great deal of the racial discrimination we see in this country today is historic. There are some white people who will tell you: "My parents taught me to have this attitude."

There are also some white people who believe that a difference of person, like color, means that one is superior and one is inferior. Many of these people look down on the Negro because of his previous condition of servitude.

Yet this basis for discrimination is ironic because the man who hates is more of a slave than the man he hates.

Q. Dr. Jackson, as you know, there are many white people who would like to see an end to this business of racial discrimination and all the ills it creates in our nation. What would you recommend in bringing about this end?



Dr. Joseph Harrison Jackson is president of the 6-million-member National Baptist Convention, U.S.A.

A. First, the white man must be certain he is emancipated from his prejudice himself—until he gets to the point that he deals with a man because he is a man.

Once he arrives at this, he should not get over with the Negro to march and serve judgment on those white people who have not been emancipated. Instead, he should work with his associates to help them to the point that they can accept a man on the basis of what he is, instead of what color he is.

I have little faith in those white people who have joined us in marching, when they have not done what they could have done in their own communities.

Community among men cannot be created by compulsion. It must come by consent.

Q. What means would you recommend to the Negro to this same end?

A. The Negro has got to see something bigger than his rights and his race. One of the weaknesses of the present civil rights struggle is that its only purpose is to make segregation change. Instead, it should be a struggle to make our nation greater.

When the white man and Negro join to this end, as white and Negro soldiers have done in Viet Nam, we will see racial prejudice slide away.

When the Negro goes to the white man and says, "Give me my rights," he by that act ascribes to the white man supremacy and extra authority. We must deal with this situation so that the white man knows he is just another creature, imperfect like all of us, who needs what Pope John called "the medicine of mercy."

Q. Many white people who oppose the idea of living in the same neighborhood with Negroes claim their opposition is not based on racial bias. They say, instead, that they oppose Negroes living in their neighborhood because the presence of a Negro family lowers property values and causes many white families to lose a lifetime of savings. What do you say to this?

A. This is a most deceptive position. The facts show that when white people move out of a community and Negroes move in, the prices go up—the Negroes pay more, whether it's in the form of rent or purchase price.

This property value business is nothing more than a nice alibi.

When white people run, prices never go down, they go up. Some unscrupulous real estate men work toward this end, hoping the white people will run. It's good business for them.

Q. Do you know of any neighborhoods where Negro families have moved in and property values have not gone down?

A. Yes, in Chicago—the Hyde Park-Kenwood community. I have lived in this community for about 10 years. There are also other Negro residents.

Here the white residents didn't run. They organized and decided that when a Negro family moved in, they would welcome that family. Annually the community has visitation and puts certain houses on display. This keeps the fellow interested in keeping the appearance of his home up to par. We also have block parties and neighborhood meetings.

Property values in this case have remained stable. Whether it was a Negro or white family that moved in, they paid the same price. The community sees to this.

Q. You are on record in opposition to civil disobedience and most of the so-called "non-violent" protests that so often cause violence. Because of your views, leaders of some of the militant Negro rights organizations have labeled you an "Uncle Tom." How do you answer this charge?

A. Let me first say here that all Negroes are concerned about first-class citizenship. The desire for freedom is not learned; it is born in a man.

The Negro is not by nature violent. But the age of the nonviolent doctrine has witnessed more violence on the part of the Negro than any other time in history. I believe the Negro has been used by persons with interests contrary to the best interests of the United States.

The destruction of a city is not in the mind of the Negro, especially the destruction of the neighborhood in which he lives like we saw in Los Angeles.

Someone else has to put this idea in his mind. This is why they must keep the demonstrations going. They must not give the Negro the chance to stop and think.

Now about this Uncle Tom business—and I have been called an Uncle Tom—let me ask you what you think the term means.

Q. It is normally used to describe a Negro who curries the favor of white men for his own gain.

A. Exactly. That is the way I often define it and I think it is the meaning attached to it by those who indict me.

Yet I don't work for white people, so I have nothing to gain from them by my views on the racial problem.

My church in Chicago has called me for life, so I have no problem of finding a job. I have no political ambitions, so I don't need the favors of the white man in this area.

Yet the men who call me Uncle Tom, these men do receive money from white people. About 80 per cent of CORE's [Congress of Racial Equality] income comes from white people, for example.

I hold the views I do, I take this position because I believe in myself, my race, my country and I have faith in God.

I do not believe there is any other system in the world whereby a man can use his powers to become as strong and great as under the Stars and Stripes. It is my responsibility as an American to uphold this system and to oppose those, white or Negro, who attempt to destroy it.

An example of the extremes to which civil rights advocates have gone was the blocking of Pennsylvania Ave. in front of the White House. Says Dr. Jackson, "I believe the Negro has been used by persons with interests contrary to the best interests of the United States."

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Freedom Studies Center Opens in Virginia

Single purpose: To investigate tactics and strategy of communism

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

The tiny community of Boston, Va., lies some 80 miles southeast of "Big Washington." It is 10 miles up the road from Culpeper. On to the west lie Scrabble, Woodville, Sperryville and "Little Washington," and beyond them lie the Blue Ridge Mountains. Boston thus is situated in the midst of the most beautiful 200 square miles in the world, if not in the universe, but until last Sunday, September 25, this wide space on Route 522 had no other distinction.

Now Boston, Va., is on the map. If plans of the Institute for American Strategy come to fulfillment—and these plans already are far along—the institute's new "Freedom Studies Center" at Boston one day may become as well known in its field as the Naval Academy at Annapolis or the military academy at West Point.

The center, dedicated a week ago, has but a single purpose: It is to turn out graduates who know as much of the tactics and strategy of communism as prospective admirals know of the tactics and strategy of naval warfare.

Toward this end, the Institute for American Strategy some months ago acquired a 671-acre tract of land in Culpeper County, a mile or so from the wide space known as Boston. The property includes an impressive stone mansion that rises out of the hills as naturally as a granite boulder. From its courtyard one may look to the Hazel River, plunging over rapids far below. In the middle distance Black Angus cattle graze on green mountain meadows. On beyond are the soft and silent mountains, slate blue and dark blue, and still darker blue. Here the students will come.

It is important to touch on the setting, for the leaders of the Institute for American Strategy chose this lovely stillness as deliberately as any Thoreau at Walden Pond. They could have established their Freedom Studies Center smack in the middle of Big Washington or in some glass hutch on the Hudson. But their conviction is that men who would master great ideas need some measure of great tranquility to grasp them in. The small community of scholars they envision is not to be distracted by a jangling urbanism, pressing in.

The name of the Freedom Studies Center is a model of precision. The idea is to bring in small groups at first—25 or 30 at a time—for seminars of a few days or a few weeks. Twenty-eight congressional aides came as a vanguard to Boston on September 21 for four days of intensive studies. The next such group may be chosen from industrial leaders, then from professors of history and political science.

In time, as a prospective building program moves ahead, most of the full-time students (about 400 in all) will be graduate students chosen from participating universities. They will study freedom, what it is, why the West must preserve it, how the East would twist freedom into slavery.

This is training in psycho-political warfare. For those closest to the project, it is a dream coming true.

More than eight years ago, a group in Orlando, Fla., headed by Alan G. Grant Jr., perceived the need for an academy that would train key men in government, in the armed services, in academia and in private life in certain non-military aspects of Communist aggression. They envisioned a government-financed academy, patterned generally after West Point and Annapolis.

The idea was embodied in various House and Senate bills, sponsored by members of Congress from across the political spectrum: Senators Fong, Keating, Douglas, Proxmire, Lausche, Dodd, Hickenlooper, Goldwater, Mundt. The range was as wide in the House. But under the wet blankets of the State Department's opposition, the bills regularly went to sleep in committee.

Then the idea developed—and it was a better idea in every way—for the proposed academy to be brought into being with private funds. The Institute for American Strategy, founded in 1958, took the lead. Fifty-five educational institutions and major organizations offered their support.

To date, nearly $800,000 has been donated or pledged by leading foundations, corporations and individuals. A long-range goal has been set of $11 million. The land and the manor house are bought and paid for. The center is now an institution in being.

The congressional aides who came here for the shakedown seminar heard a dozen cold war experts—Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Dr. Eleanor Dulles, Walter Judd, Allen Dulles. They heard Dr. Frederick Barghoorn, of Yale, on "Soviet Propaganda with Special Reference to Peace and Disarmament Themes." Two spokesmen from the AFL-CIO's National Maritime Union gave them insight on the cold war at sea. By the time the seminar ended, their heads were bursting with new understanding of the pivotal struggle of this century.

Not one nickel of "CIA money," or any other government money, has gone into the Freedom Studies Center. It is intended to be the voluntary contribution of a voluntary society toward its own survival. The scholars and officials who are invited to come will come at their own expense, or on foundation grants. And because the center is not an agency of government, it will be free to pursue the study of freedom and communism untroubled by the inhibitions of diplomacy.

It is a great concept in terms of the total struggle between West and East, as solid as the distant mountains, as clear and cold as the stream below.

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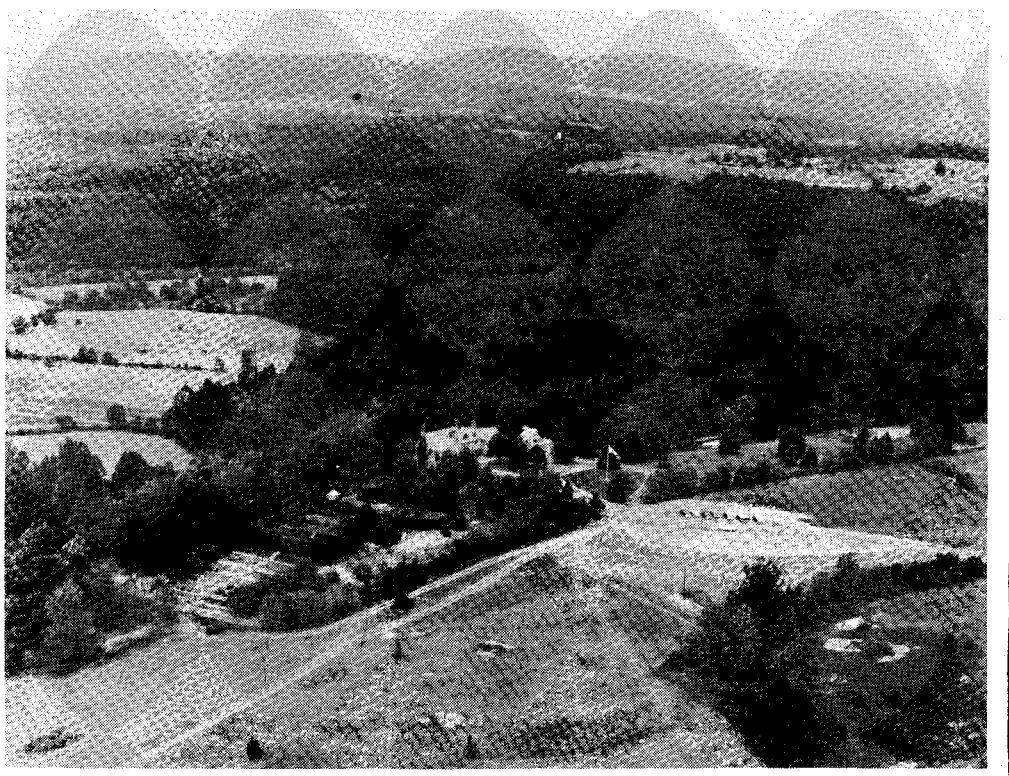

This is the site of the Freedom Studies Center at Boston, Va.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

Announcing A New 10¢ Pamphlet:

BARRY GOLDWATER on CIVIL RIGHTS

In recent weeks, racial disturbances have broken out from Chicago to San Francisco. The demands of minority groups have been growing louder, in the form of a new "Black Power" movement.

Decent Americans who instinctively sympathize with Negroes nevertheless have been troubled by these recent events.

Now a new 10¢ pamphlet shows that the 27 million Americans who voted for Barry Goldwater were right in following his lead when he said:

"The key to racial and religious tolerance lies not in laws alone but, ultimately, in the hearts of men. . . . People must not be herded into the streets for redress of their grievances. . . . We will see more violence. . . Decades of progress are being damaged."

Our new pamphlet (entitled "GOLDWATER ON CIVIL RIGHTS") reviews his stands of 1964 and earlier, showing that if America is to make **true** progress it will have to find, nominate and elect a man who thinks like Goldwater in 1968. This 2-page 8½" x 14" pamphlet (folded into 8 panels, so it will fit easily in a standard #10 envelope) comes in quantity discount prices so low you can afford to buy enough copies for use as stuffers in your correspondence—or to distribute them to your friends, neighbors. . . even your entire community!

Minimum order accepted is 10 copies for $1. You can buy 25 for $2 (8¢ ea.)—100 for $5 (5¢ ea.)—250 for $10 (4¢ ea.)—1,000 for $30 (3¢ ea.)—and 5,000 for $100 (2¢ ea.). All orders are sent 3rd class mail postpaid the same day we receive your order. No charge or C.O.D. Send check or money order today to The Spirit of '76 House, Box 128-29, Sherborn, Mass. 01770.

Oppose Shareholder Ad

SEC Bureaucrats Muzzle Criticism

From the Chicago *Tribune*

Eleven months ago the Federal Communications Commission announced an inquiry into the rate structure of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Since then the market value of AT&T stock has declined about $7 billion on the Stock Exchange. A group of AT&T shareholders saw a connection between the investigation and the market decline and began running a series of newspaper advertisements blaming the FCC for the slump in the stock.

Now the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), another federal agency, has stepped in and asserted that the share owners can print no advertisements which it has not cleared in advance. The SEC position clearly represents an attempt at censorship by one government agency to silence a critic of another government agency.

The SEC, when it was established early in the New Deal, was given authority in the legislation which created it to supervise the registration of security issues and to suppress misrepresentation in the sale of securities to prevent fraud. It was given no power to decide what constitutes fair comment on the activities of another federal agency which may have the effect of depressing the values of a publicly held stock.

Nevertheless, the SEC has tried to get around its limited jurisdiction by representing that the advertisements constitute a solicitation of proxies, to be voted at stockholders' meetings. The share owners who are paying for the advertisements deny the charge and say that the SEC's "cease and desist" order is an invasion of the constitutional rights of free speech and free press under the 1st Amendment.

The share owners say that their group is in a position to speak up more strongly and effectively than management can, because management is subject to the natural intimidation of government.

If the SEC persists in its effort to suppress publication of other advertisements in the future, the group intends to go into court. It believes that the SEC argument is without legal precedent and is based on a contention that cannot be supported, for the advertisements have specifically stated that they are not to be regarded as a proxy solicitation.

Advertising is as fully protected a constitutional right as is editorial expression in the form of news or opinion. An advertiser has as firm a constitutional right to express his opinion on the merits of an article as has a politician to express himself on the merits of his particular party, a piece of legislation, or the operations of any department or agency of government.

What the SEC appears to be trying to do is to invoke the discredited doctrine of "libel upon government" in order to protect a public body from criticism. It has no right to attempt to exercise prior restraint on any form of utterance. The protesting shareholders should stand their ground in the knowledge that they have just as much right to express their minds as has any politician.

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Unmoved by Waste and Scandal

House and Senate Vote $1.75 Billion More for Poverty War

The "War on Poverty" is being won—not by the poor but by liberal Democrats and a handful of liberal Republicans in both houses of Congress who voted in recent days to give the Johnson Administration's most famous boondoggle another $1.75 billion. The House (after waiting on Rep. Adam Clayton Powell to get the "War on Poverty" out of his committee for most of the session) and the Senate passed slightly different versions of the 1967 authorization for the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

With growing government-caused inflation and with the cost of the war in Viet Nam mounting every day, voters in this election year should be very interested in seeing which members of Congress voted to spend another $1.75 billion on this scandal-ridden program. The final rollcall votes in both the House and Senate appear on this page and readers are urged to take close note of how their congressmen and senators voted. Polls have shown the "War on Poverty" to be extremely unpopular around the country and a vote for this project could spell defeat for a member on November 8.

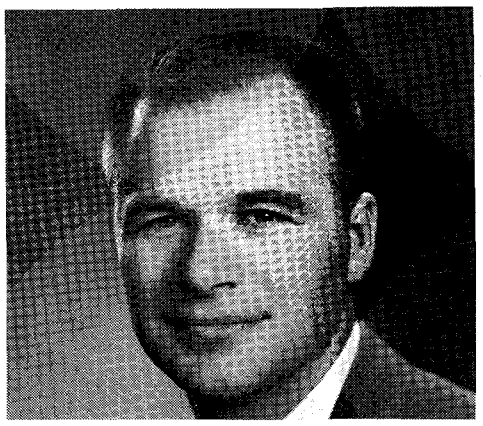
When the bill came before the House last month, Republicans armed themselves for several attacks on the bill. Indeed, at one point Rep. Paul Fino (R.-N.Y.) managed to kill the whole bill momentarily on a 128-to-118 teller vote, but panic-stricken liberals rallied their forces and revived it on a 208-to-156 rollcall vote.

Rep. Albert Quie (R.-Minn.) then moved to recommit the Administration bill and substitute the GOP-sponsored "Opportunity Crusade," which would have repealed the OEO act of 1964, in effect abolishing the post currently held by poverty czar Sargent Shriver. The main thrust of the "Opportunity Crusade" would have been to disperse most of the current programs into already existing federal agencies. Cost would have been $1.4 billion, but even this minimal reduction in cost was too much for the Democrats and the Quie motion lost, 203 to 162.

House conservatives did succeed in applying a few restrictions to the already bloated bill.

• A compromise annual ceiling of $7,500 on the cost of training a Job Corps enrollee was set. Even though the present real cost is at least $11,000 per year (the cost of sending someone to college for four years) most liberals opposed this restriction.

• An anti-riot provision was written into the bill upon a motion by Rep. Joel Broyhill (R.-Va.). This provision states that no poverty funds would go to a person who "incites, promotes, encourages or carries on" a riot or other civil disturbance. In the ensuing floor discussion, Rep. John Buchanan (R.-Ala.), in supporting the Broyhill amendment, quoted at length from the *Human Events* special issue, "The Case Against the 'War on Poverty'" (see ad elsewhere on this page), before the Broyhill amendment was adopted by voice vote. The Senate passed (38 to 32) a similar amendment sponsored by Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. (D.-Va.) over the



Rep. Albert Quie (R.-Minn.) was among those Republicans attempting to cut back LBJ's poverty program.

vigorous objections of the Kennedy-Morse liberal axis. Language differences will have to be worked out in a Senate-House committee.

The high cost of Shriver's bureaucracy also got under Congress' skin. Members of Congress have been incensed at increasing reports of high salaries for "poverty warriors" while the poor don't seem to be receiving all the help they could under even the sloppy administration of the current OEO program. To that end, Rep. John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio) introduced an amendment limiting the number of highly paid "super-grades" to one for every 100 OEO employes. Noting that Shriver's empire currently has one super-grade employe for every 45, Ashbrook said:

"Mr. Chairman, grades 16, 17 and 18 are paid between $19,619 and $25,382 per year. It seems to me that if the Department of Health, Education and Welfare can scrape by with only one of these positions for every 372 permanent employes, then surely Mr. Shriver can run his operation with a ratio that is 3½ times better. . . . Here is the moment of truth. Is this a poverty program or a gigantic pork barrel slush fund? . . ."

Even Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.), no tightwad with the taxpayers' money, agreed, and the Ashbrook amendment passed on a rollcall vote of 257 to 108, the dissenters being almost all Northern liberal Democrats.

Despite these relatively minor restrictions, the bill which cleared the House on final passage, 210 to 156 (see rollcall at right), was essentially the same bill that President Johnson had asked for. But perhaps Rep. Charles Goodell (R.-N.Y.) best summed up the feeling of the people when he said on the floor of the House:

"Those who vote for this legislation [the poverty bill], who have been here supporting the legislation and listening to the debate, are very much in the position of the man asked by the waitress how he liked his soup. He said, 'To tell you the truth, I am kind of sorry I stirred it.'"

On the Senate side, the Labor Committee had cleared a $2.5-billion anti-poverty bill. This figure was too high even for President Johnson—but not for the Kennedy brothers. Bobby complained that more money than this was being spent on dogs in the United States, etc.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D.-Mont.) had urged the bill be cut to $2.1 billion, but before he could get around to formally making his proposal, Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.) offered an amendment cutting the bill back to the House figure of $1.75 billion, and this Dirksen amendment passed easily, 45 to 27.

The only Republicans to vote against the economy move, along with die-hard Democratic liberals, were the usual duo of Clifford Case (N.J.) and Jacob Javits (N.Y.).

The Senate finally approved the reduced bill 49 to 20 (see rollcall below).

Although the money totals for the House and Senate bills are similar, the amounts for various programs within the Office of Economic Opportunity differ, and these differences will have to be worked out in conference committee.

Two Senate Rollcalls

Following is the 45-to-27 rollcall vote by which the Senate on October 4 adopted the Dirksen amendment cutting the Administration's anti-poverty bill from $2.5 billion to the budgeted House figure of $1.75 billion.

FOR THE AMENDMENT: 45

DEMOCRATS (23): Bayh, Bible, Byrd (Va.), Byrd (W.Va.), Cannon, Ellender, Ervin, Harris, Hartke, Hill, Holland, Jackson, Lausche, Long (Mo.), McClellan, Monroney, Pastore, Proxmire, Russell (S.C.), Russell (Ga.), Stennis, Symington and Talmadge.

REPUBLICANS (22): Aiken, Bennett, Boggs, Carlson, Cotton, Dirksen, Fannin, Griffin, Hickenlooper, Jordan (Idaho), Miller, Morton, Mundt, Murphy, Pearson, Prouty, Saltonstall, Simpson, Smith, Thurmond, Williams (Del.) and Young (N.D.).

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: 27

DEMOCRATS (25): Bartlett, Brewster, Burdick, Clark, Dodd, Fulbright, Gore, Kennedy (Mass.), Kennedy (N.Y.), Mansfield, McCarthy, McGee, McGovern, Mondale, Montoya, Morse, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Pell, Randolph, Ribicoff, Tydings, Williams (N.J.) and Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS (2): Case and Javits.

PAIRED FOR THE AMENDMENT: Long (La.), Democrat.

PAIRED AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: Douglas, Democrat.

Following is the 49-to-20 rollcall vote by which the Senate passed the anti-poverty bill, after voting to reduce the funds and add Sen. Byrd's anti-riot rider:

FOR THE BILL: 49

DEMOCRATS (37): Bartlett, Bayh, Bible, Brewster, Burdick, Byrd (W.Va.), Cannon, Clark, Dodd, Fulbright, Gore, Harris, Hartke, Jackson, Kennedy (Mass.), Kennedy (N.Y.), Lausche, Long (Mo.), McCarthy, McGee, McGovern, Mondale, Monroney, Montoya, Morse, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Pastore, Pell, Proxmire, Randolph, Ribicoff, Russell (S.C.), Tydings, Williams (N.J.) and Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS (12): Aiken, Boggs, Carlson, Dirksen, Griffin, Javits, Morton, Mundt, Murphy, Prouty, Saltonstall and Smith.

AGAINST THE BILL: 20

DEMOCRATS (9): Byrd (Va.), Ellender, Ervin, Hill, Holland, Long (La.), McClellan, Russell (Ga.) and Stennis.

REPUBLICANS (11): Bennett, Cotton, Fannin, Hickenlooper, Jordan (Idaho), Miller, Pearson, Simpson, Thurmond, Williams (Del.) and Young (N.D.).

House Approves LBJ's Poverty Plans, 210-156

Following is the 210-to-156 rollcall vote by which the House on September 29 passed President Johnson's anti-poverty bill, authorizing $1.75-billion to be spent on such projects as the Job Corps, Community Action Programs, Headstart and the "domestic Peace Corps." The bill, also passed by the Senate, is slated for a House-Senate conference committee where minor differences must be resolved.

DEMOCRATS FOR: 195

Adams, Addabbo, Anderson (Tenn.), Annunzio, Ashley, Bandstra, Barrett, Beckworth, Bingham, Blatnik, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Brademas, Brooks, Burke, Burton (Calif.), Byrne (Pa.), Callan, Cameron, Carey, Casey, Celler, Clark, Clevenger, Cohelan, Conyers, Corman, Craley, Culver, Daniels, Dawson, de la Garza, Delaney, Dent, Diggs, Dingell, Donohue, Dulski, Duncan (Ore.), Edmondson, Edwards (Calif.), Evins (Tenn.), Fallon, Farbstein, Farnsley, Farnum, Fascell, Feighan, Flood, Fogarty, Foley, Ford, William, Fraser, Friedel, Fulton (Tenn.), Gallagher, Garmatz, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilbert, Gilligan, Gonzalez, Grabowski, Green (Ore.), Green (Pa.), Grider, Griffiths, Hagen (Calif.), Hamilton, Hanley, Hanna, Hansen (Iowa), Hansen (Wash.), Hathaway, Hawkins, Hays, Hechler, Helstoski, Hicks, Holifield, Holland, Huot, Irwin, Jacobs, Joelson, Johnson (Calif.), Karsten, Karth, Kastenmeier, Kee, Kelly, Keogh, King (Calif.), King (Utah), Kirwan, Krebs, Leggett, Long (Md.), Love, McCarthy, McDowell, McFall, McGrath, Macdonald, Machen, Mackay, Mackie, Madden, Matsunaga, Matthews, Meeds, Miller, Minish, Mink, Moeller, Moorhead, Morgan, Morris, Multer, Murphy (Ill.), Murphy (N.Y.), Natcher, Nix, O'Brien, O'Hara (Ill.), O'Hara (Mich.), Olson (Minn.), Ottinger, Patman, Patten, Pepper, Perkins, Philbin, Pickle, Pike, Powell, Price, Pucinski, Race, Redlin, Rees, Resnick, Reuss, Rhodes (Pa.), Rivers (Alaska), Roberts, Rodino, Rogers (Colo.), Ronan, Rooney (N.Y.), Rooney (Pa.), Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roybal, Ryan, St Germain, St. Onge, Scheuer, Schisler, Schmidhauser, Secrest, Senner, Shipley, Sickles, Sisk, Slack, Smith (Iowa), Staggers, Stalbaum, Steed, Stratton, Stubblefield, Sullivan, Sweeney, Tenzer, Thompson (N.J.), Todd, Trimble, Tunney, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vanik, Vigorito, Vivian, Waldie, Weltner, White (Idaho), White (Tex.), Wilson, Charles, Wolff, Yates, Young

REPUBLICANS FOR: 15

Burton (Utah), Cahill, Conte, Dwyer, Fulton (Pa.), Halpern, Horton, Keith, Kupferman, Moore, Reid (N.Y.), Saylor, Stafford, Tupper, Widnall

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: 51

Abbitt, Abernethy, Ashmore, Baring, Bennett, Burleson, Colmer, Cooley, Davis (Ga.), Dorn, Dowdy, Downing, Everett, Flynt, Fountain, Fuqua, Gathings, Haley, Hardy, Henderson, Herlong, Hull, Hungate, Ichord, Jarman, Jones (Ala.), Jones (N.C.), Kornegay, Lennon, Long (La.), McMillan, Mahon, Marsh, Mills, O'Neal (Ga.), Passman, Randall, Rivers (S.C.), Rogers (Fla.), Satterfield, Sikes, Smith (Va.), Taylor, Teague (Tex.), Tuck, Tuten, Waggonner, Watts, Whitener, Whitten, Williams

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: 105

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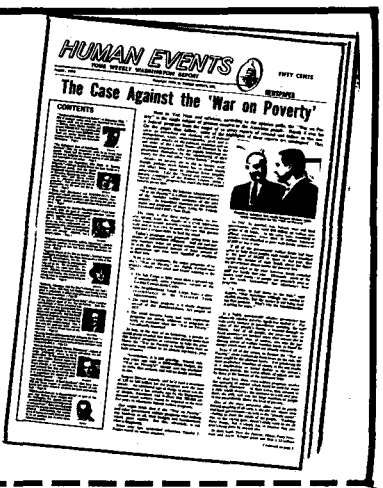

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Should Universities Study Warfare Techniques?

By FREDERIC NELSON

The decision of the University of Pennsylvania to drop its researches in the field of chemical and biological warfare, a program sponsored by the Department of Defense, need not be disturbing in itself. The government can doubtless find scientists enough to explore this subject.

What is disturbing is the suggestion that the university dropped the program because of opposition by pacifists and left-wing students and faculty members who have been active in propaganda against this form of cooperation with the government.

According to Prof. Gabriel Kolko of Penn's history department, the study of military technology is "inappropriate to a university." He added the not exactly stop-press information that faculty critics of United States involvement in Viet Nam would regard the announcement as a victory. "It will be an important affirmation," said Prof. Kolko, "on the part of the administration of basic academic principles, even at the cost of alienating the Department of Defense, which will certainly not be happy about this announcement."

The studies which have been suspended include research into non-lethal gases which are now being used not only in military operations but by riot squads of police departments. And, of course, much of the effort is to provide defenses against various surprise weapons used by our enemies. Prof. Kolko and his anti-Viet Nam colleagues believe that such research is "inappropriate to a university."

From the tenor of his remarks as quoted in the New York *Times* (Sept. 25, 1966), it seems safe to conclude that he regards agitation against the efforts of his country to blunt the Communist attack in Asia as "appropriate to a university." There is apparently widespread academic support for that idea.

Columnist Alice Widener, after attending a session of the Second Annual Conference of Socialist Scholars, came up with some bone-rattling quotations like this from Dr. James Haughton: "We must force this murderer Johnson and the people around him to discontinue this genocide against Viet Nam. We must pinpoint the enemy of poor people—American imperialism" (*Human Events,* September 24, page 5). Prof. Kolko, as far as I know, hasn't gone that far; what he seems to be against is helping the "imperialists" by the employment of university scientists in military research programs.

The New York *Times* backed up the U. of P. decision on the ground that the researches were secret and that it was bad for professors to know something that they could not pass on to their students! The fact that the protesting professors were against the war in Viet Nam seemed to the *Times* a "separate and irrelevant issue."

Separate maybe, but hardly irrelevant. After all, these researches are carried on at a time when this country is actively engaged against an enemy which will certainly use any weapons at its disposal when such use seems appropriate and promises success.

The agitators against our involvement in that part of the world do not regard the effort to weaken American defensive armor as irrelevant to the struggle now going on. Their effort to bring academic standards into the discussion is "Aesopian language" designed to trap those who, while not in opposition to the Vietnamese war, do entertain vague doubts about the appropriateness of these defense contracts with institutions of learning.

When leading university scientists worked on poison gas techniques in World War I, and on the atomic bomb project in World War II, there was, unless I missed something, no serious opposition from the academic community. Is it unreasonable to note that in those days the efforts of scientists were directed against German "war lords" and, in World War II, Nazis and Fascists—not against Communists?

What kind of activity *is* "appropriate to a university"? The students at such an institution can be drafted for military service with nobody suggesting that such service is inappropriate to them. Well, I ought not to have said "nobody," because a group of students at Boston University is calling for the abolition of the university's ROTC program on the ground that "the university, by virtue of its commitment to universal truth, has loyalties which transcend any national allegiance; and that an underlying purpose of ROTC is inculcation of future leaders in purely national and military values."

The student newspaper at B.U. charged that ROTC was "a danger to free academic inquiry on our campus" and added that "we have too long tolerated the presence of the military establishment within our otherwise honorable curriculum." Needless to say, 44 members of the B.U. faculty signed the petition.

In short, it looks as if the "New Left," the pacifists and the vaguely motivated camp followers of these apostles believe that, although members of the university community can be compelled to serve in the armed forces and to give their lives in war, it is "inappropriate to a university" for faculty scientists to aid in the production of weapons and defense systems which might well give the drafted students a better chance of survival.

And the Boston University academicians seem to feel that training these vulnerable students for service which they can be compelled to give is so evil that those who conduct the training should be booted off the campus!

One of the weaknesses of pre-Communist China was its theory that the educated class should stand aloof from military activity as if such service was fit only for coolies. Perhaps the U.S. effort to exempt young men who pass certain tests with high marks contains a suggestion of this snobbery, although one assumes that the purpose is to discover men whose talents qualify them for specialized jobs, not necessarily outside the defense establishment. In any case, professors who have raised no effective opposition to the drafting of university students, and would find their objections unheeded if they made any, seem less than reliable when they seek to prevent university scientists from carrying on researches which could lead to better means of protecting the unfortunate student conscript, and, of course, his countrymen.

Isn't this something for the great progressive theoreticians in our turbulent universities to torture themselves with?

Cuba's Little Red Schoolhouses

From the Indianapolis *Star*

Anyone who thinks the Communists won't sacrifice human lives to gain their ends need look only a little to a plan of Fidel Castro detailed in *Gramma,* Cuba's Communist party newspaper.

The paper carefully detailed the locations, in Pinar del Rio Province, of five boarding schools which are to house 1,000 children.

The paper also noted two other schools are under construction in San Andres, 10 dining halls and dormitories are planned for Topas de Collantes in the Escambray Mountains and several boarding schools are under construction at Santa Clara.

What is interesting about this announcement is that each of these locations is believed by United States intelligence sources to conceal missile sites.

The Pinar del Rio Province boarding school sites are in the mountainous area of Cuba, far away from population centers and in the middle of Cuba's complex of caves. The San Andres area is suspected as a missile hideaway; Topas de Collantes is a known surface-to-air missile site and Santa Clara is where the Cuban Communists have been quietly building an underground airport.

What *Gramma* has done in its announcement of "school building" is to serve notice on the United States that, should we ever support force to free that unhappy land, Cuba's missile sites cannot be bombed without killing Cuban children.

Clever, these Communists. And cruel, too.

□ □ □

SEN. ROBERT C. BYRD (D.-W.Va.) charged recently that new court decisions have been a major factor in the nation's soaring crime rate. "No American in any way wants to see any abrogation of civil liberties or abuse of constitutional privileges," Byrd said. "But there is conclusive evidence that some judges, in their decisions, are today unnecessarily fettering law enforcement; that is, putting unrealistic handcuffs on the police." The West Virginia lawmaker stressed that "the citizens of the community also have rights. Where the balance is weighted too heavily in favor of the criminal, the cause of good society is not enhanced."

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

Whittaker's Advice

By REP. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER (R.-Calif.)

Justice Whittaker, retired Supreme Court justice, in an article in the September issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, made this statement about the present crime wave: "The remedy is as plain as the threat. It is simply to insist that our governments, state and federal, reassume and discharge their 'first duty' of protecting the people against lawless invasions upon their persons and property by the impartial and vigorous enforcement of our criminal laws and by the swift, certain and substantial punishment thereunder of all persons whose conduct violates those laws and to do so immediately, and hopefully before planned and organized crime has spread beyond the capacities of our peacekeeping machinery to control and suppress." What an assurance of our personal safety, if we now had a Supreme Court composed of justices like Justice Whittaker, or if we had a bare majority like him.

Treasury Back-Down

By REP. MARK ANDREWS (R.-N.D.)

Good news for people who borrow money as well as all taxpayers came when the Treasury Department decided not to sell any more Participation Sales Certificates. You may recall that I opposed the bill that was forced through Congress by the Administration to permit this bit of budget gimmickry. It permitted big investors to buy loan certificates guaranteed by the government at a 5-7/8 per cent rate of interest while those of us who buy U.S. Savings Bonds receive only 4-1/8 per cent. The Participation Sales Act had two serious liabilities. It helped boost interest rates to their highest level in 45 years. It made it increasingly difficult for the borrower to find a bank or lending agency with money to loan because these certificates soaked up millions of investment dollars. By calling attention to these inequities in the law, we finally forced corrective action by the Treasury Department. Of course, when the secretary of the treasury announced that he was suspending sales of Participation Sales Certificates, much of the damage had already been done, but at least this factor will no longer be adding fuel to the fires of inflation.

Awkward Moment

By REP. JAMES CLEVELAND (R.-N. H.)

When the heat is on, a bit of humor goes a long way in helping to keep a prospective and balanced outlook. Congressmen are no exception and there is usually a pretty good story passing around on the floor. A recent example: It seems that a congressman's campaign manager, from one of his outlying districts, called him here in Washington. He was all excited and told the congressman that he had better get back to do some campaigning as soon as he could. The congressman asked him what the trouble was. The manager replied that, "Your opponent is telling a lot of lies about you." To this the congressman remonstrated that it shouldn't be a problem if his opponent was lying about him. "The trouble is," the answer came back, "this time they're proving them."

Poverty Reappraisal

By REP. PAUL FINO (R.-N. Y.)

Two years ago when I voted for this anti-poverty program, I firmly believed that we had found a vehicle for improving the lot of the poor. I felt as most of you did, that we had finally devised a firm, bold program that would help alleviate and eventually eliminate most of the poverty from our nation. But I was wrong. After following this program carefully and after witnessing all of the waste, abuses, mismanagement, corruption, mistakes and faulty mishandling of public funds, I have become completely disenchanted with this whole concept for rooting poverty out of the American soil. I might go further and admit that I am disgusted with these glamorous-sounding programs that have and will continue to produce confusion, hate, bitterness and misuse of our taxpayers' money.

McNamara's 'Savings'

By REP. THOMAS PELLY (R.-Wash.)

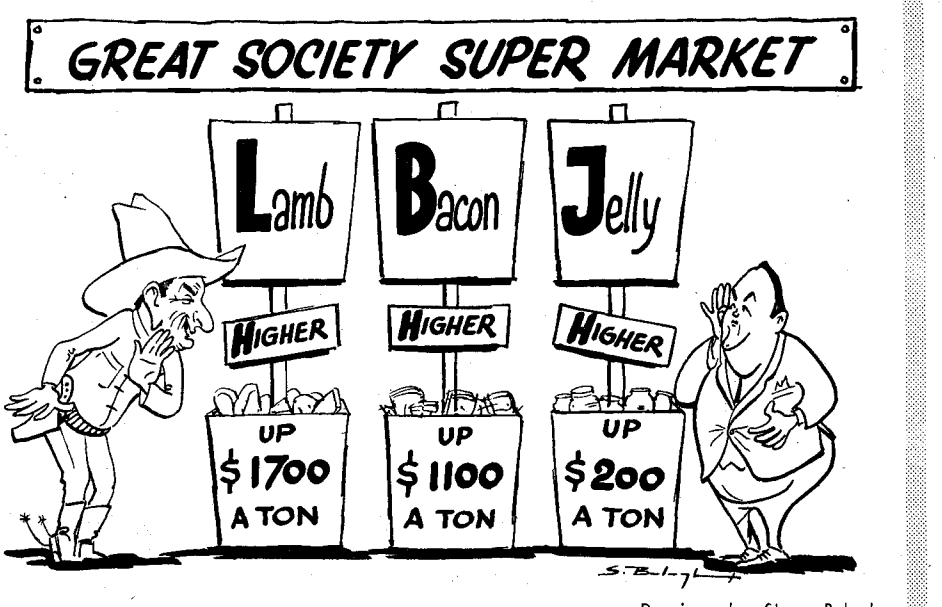
The McNamara technique of computing total savings is that whatever is saved in a year repeats each year thereafter. If the Defense Department closes a military base or military establishment and saves a few million dollars, that saving is counted each successive year. Another of his gimmicks to show a saving is to repair an item and figure the savings on the basis of the cost of a new item. For example, the Pentagon claimed a $51.8-million saving by deducting the cost of repairing tanks instead of buying new ones which it didn't need or intend to buy. A third savings was arrived at by assuming savings of at least 25 per cent over what would have been spent if the department had not driven hard bargains.

Powell Investigation

By REP. GLENN ANDREWS (R.-Ala.)

The action taken by the House Education and Labor Committee does not go far enough—Adam Clayton Powell should be investigated by a special congressional committee, and the entire Congress should decide whether or not he should be censured or expelled from Congress. Obviously, the Democrats and certain Northern liberals in Congress are afraid to open that can of worms. Instead, they—and Powell—have tried to whitewash the entire affair and hide Powell in the closet of new rules until after the new Congress is elected in November.

The overwhelming Democratic majority in the entire Congress elected Powell to his position of power. To protect the integrity of Congress, the full body should now consider stripping him of that power and his right to a seat in Congress.



Drawing by Steve Balogh

'Keep reminding them how we held the steel increase to $2.50 a ton.'

A leaflet handed out by supporters of Mike Thompson, Republican candidate in Florida's 12th Congressional District (see story on page 6) contains this cartoon attacking the Johnson inflation.

Growing Crisis in Livestock

By SEN. PETER DOMINICK (R.-Colo.)

Our livestock industry has been facing and is facing increasingly difficult problems. Due to increased world demand for food and fiber at a time when our own programs promulgated from Washington cut down on our agricultural productivity; our Viet Nam struggle and the near capacity utilization of our industry; the continued deficit financing of our domestic budget and the imbalance of payments, very sharp inflationary pressures have been placed on the dollar and on the economy as a whole.

A few years ago the government entered into an agreement with the Australians which permitted a great surge of imports of meat and meat products into this country. This, combined with some over-production in our livestock industry, sharply and adversely affected prices.

Many feeders went out of business, many banks were adversely affected by defaulted loans, and the stability of our livestock industry was badly shaken. Taken with the over-all economic problems of this nation, it was indeed a time of crisis.

After Congress protested vigorously, changes were made in this situation and pressures were reduced for a time. Stability began to return, then, only to be hit by a number of new governmental edicts.

First, the Department of Commerce refused to continue export licenses to hide dealers who had found a new and more profitable market in Japan, in spite of this country's stated desire to promote exports and help our balance of payments. After strenuous protest this Commerce order was changed.

Next, however, the Department of Defense cut back sharply on its purchases of meat and meat products for the armed services. On the back of this action came the President's plea to housewives to fight inflation by cutting back on retail meat purchases.

And finally, in a series of moves, the secretary of agriculture used stockpiles of corn and wheat to depress the market in these fields, both of these having strong effects on the livestock industry.

Thus, our livestock industry is caught in a terrible dilemma. There are the problems necessarily incurred as a result of governmental interference in a market place trying to operate under rigid programs. These rigid programs seem to have little reference to the changing conditions and demands of this country and the world.

For instance, the American National Cattlemen's Association reported that 5.4 million cows were slaughtered during the first five months of 1966, a figure larger than the total number of cows slaughtered during both 1955 and 1956, which were liquidation years.

The consumer, as well as the cattleman, is feeling the brunt of this situation and is facing as a result pressures from the Administration for price controls. It is an interesting phenomenon that inflation is thus pinned on the farmers and meat producers, even though their prices have remained below the 1951 level and they themselves have been caught in the price-cost squeeze.

Instead of relying on government wage and price controls, on export-import controls, and other forms of government manipulation in the market place, I think we as Americans should insist that industries such as our livestock industry should be unharnessed and allowed to produce as efficiently as they can.

Instead of relying on government spending to "push our economy forward," we should rely on our viable private enterprise to accomplish that goal. But the time is growing close when the choice will be made for us by the tremendous pressures we are facing, unless decisive action is taken now.

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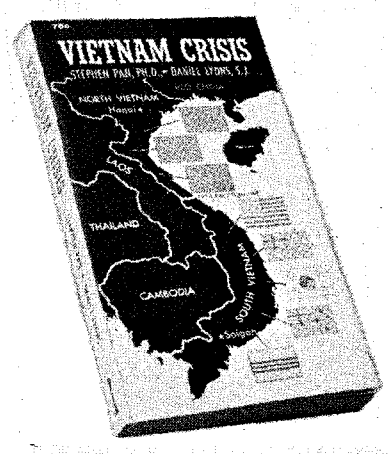

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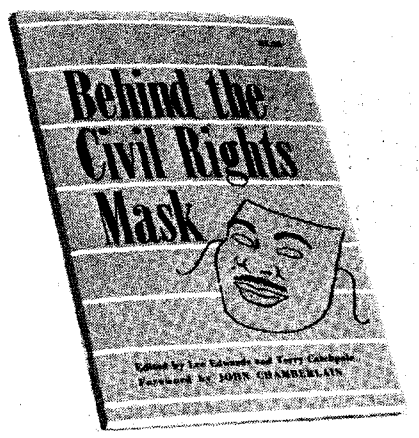

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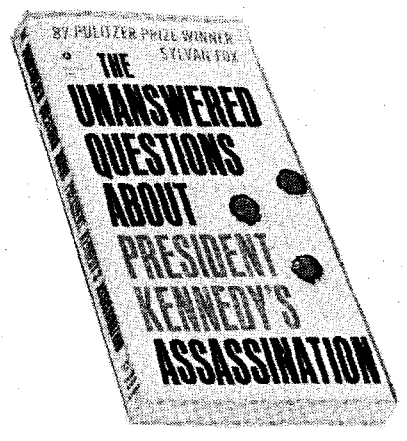

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